The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4805. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 18 by Ocean Telegraph.

End of the Fenian Folly in Ireland.

A Military Force in Pursuit of Stephens.

Story of the Outbreak—How it Commenced and Ended.

The King Consort of Spain Sent into Exile.

Loss of the Famous Privateer Sumter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ireland Tranquil Again—The Insurgents Endeavoring to Leave the Island.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18—Noon.

Ireland is perfectly tranquil. A small number of rebels concealed in the woods are endeavoring to make their way to the coast, but the national troops have been so disposed that escape is thought to be impossible. Troops have been sent to Malahide, a watering place in Dublin County, Ireland, in the hope of overhauling STEPHENS, the C. O. I. R., who is reported and believed to be in that neighborhood.

History of the Fenian Outbreak in Ireland—How the Rising was Discovered and Put Down.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18—Evening.

The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the south of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected district are again working and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer, Capt. MORIARTY; while others say that this prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish.

The British Government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmore had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Cahirciveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a wagon, on which they found MORIARTY, whom they took into custody, and upon searching his person found letters confirming the assertions in the anonymous notes.

A courier named DUGGAN was sent to Cahirciveen to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way and demanded his dispatches, which he refused to give up, and attempted escape. They fired upon him, and he was badly wounded. As far as is known at present, he is the only person who has been hurt.

The police of Cahirciveen got news of the trouble by other messengers and from several spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war *Gladiator*, which was lying off Valentia, and saved their station from attack.

One band of Fenians, 90 in number, took a horse at Kells for their leader, O'CONNOR, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Cahirciveen, but they did no violence to any one. In fact, nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed.

The Fenian plan was to attack Killarney, capture the place, and then march to Cork. But the immediate dispatch of troops from Cork to Killarney by Gen. BATES, and the celerity of Col. HORSFORD's movements defeated the whole plot and caused the insurgent band to disperse.

The horse of a Fenian courier was caught by the troops; a couple of swords were picked up, but no men have been captured.

O'CONNOR and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessel off Dingle Bay.

Thirty-four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and after examination five of them were retained in custody.

Head Centre MURPHY and Cols. LAWLER, HEALEY and JOHNSON have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers have been found upon their persons and in their lodgings.

The alarm caused by these events is now about over, and the excitement is rapidly subsiding.

Death of an American Naval Officer.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18.

A dispatch from Toulon announces the death, by apoplexy, of Lieut. CORNWALL, of the American iron-clad *Miantonomoh*.

Honors to Cyrus W. Field.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 18.

The American Chamber of Commerce, of this city, have voted to present a gold medal to CYRUS W. FIELD.

Loss of the Sumter.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The famous ex-rebel steamer *Sumter* has been lost in the North Sea.

SPAIN.

The King Consort Exiled.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Dispatches from Madrid state that the King Consort has been exiled from Spain on the charge of plotting for the regency of the kingdom.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

The Minister of Public Justice and Other High Officials in Paris.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 18.

PEDRO ESCUDERO Y ECHANOVE, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, &c., &c., of MAXIMILIAN's Government in Mexico, has arrived here. He was accompanied by other high officials of the Mexican "Empire."

GERMANY.

A New Customs' Union to be Formed.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 18.

BISMARCK will soon go to Stuttgart for the purpose of forming a new Zollverein.

A Royal Visit.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 18.

The King of Prussia is about to visit Dresden.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18—Noon.

Consols for money open at 91.

The following are the opening rates for American Securities:

Erie Railway Shares	37½
United States Five-twenties	73¾
Illinois Central Shares	ex-div. 77¾

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18—Evening.

Consols close unchanged at 91 for Money.

American Securities were last quoted at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	73¾
Illinois Central Shares, ex-dividend	78
Erie Shares	37½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Feb. 18—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 18—Evening.

American Bonds closed at 83¼.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 18—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady today. The sales promise to aggregate some 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands are unchanged in price, the top quotation being 1s. 2d. ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 18—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market continued steady and closed quiet and unchanged at 14d. for Middling Uplands, and 14½d. for Middling Orleans. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is quiet. Corn, 39s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Provisions continues unchanged. Tallow—American, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Lard firm at 50s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE.—Refined Pennsylvania and white Canada Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon. Cod Oil—Newfoundland, £40 ℔ 252 gallons.

MARINE NEWS.

Disasters at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 18.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York, which arrived last evening, reports seeing the ship *Union*, Capt. MILLER, which left Liverpool on the 22d of January for New-Orleans. The *Union* had experienced heavy weather, lost her rudder, and suffered other damage. Intelligence has been received here of the sinking at sea of the bark *Sumter*. No particulars have come to hand.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The New Session of Parliament—Mr. Bright at Rochdale—The Indictment against Parliament—Mr. Laird and the Alabama Claims—Curious Case—Apprehended Trouble in India—Queer Notions about Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1867.

As the day for the opening of Parliament draws near, the preparations for an excited session are expedited. Mr. BEALES has placed the cohorts of the Reform League of the Metropolis, under the chieftainship of Col. DICKSON, who engages to gather them around the lion of Trafalgar-square, under the Elms of the Bird-cage Walk, the favorite promenade of the Merry Monarch, in the French quarter of Leicester-square, among the lawyers of Lincolns-Inn-Fields, and the bill-brokers of Russell-square, and conduct them all safely and quietly to Agricultural Hall—the scene of so many pig and cattle shows, at Islington. Mr. BRIGHT has received an address from and made a speech to his townsmen of Rochdale. Mr. HORSMAN has vindicated his opposition to the late defeated Reform Bill at Stroud, and Mr. DOULTON at Lambeth. Mr. GLADSTONE, returning from his long visit to Italy, has made a stay of some days in Paris, where he has had a conversation with the Emperor and been entertained at two public dinners, at which he made speeches in English, though, at Florence, he was fluent in Italian, and in Athens could be eloquent in modern Greek. The Winter is gone, apparently. We are at the opening of the season.

The speech of Mr. BRIGHT is what members of Parliament and Congress call a personal explanation. He defends himself and his career against the aspersions of his enemies. This is very droll. The most eloquent, aggressive and vituperative of English statesmen, at least of the present time, tells his friends that he is a much-abused Quaker; that, to use his own words, "all the miserable writers and speakers of the miserable faction" had been set to defame him, to spoil his influence. It was another "dirty conspiracy;" and he had been held up, as he has been holding up Mr. LOWE for months past, to the contempt and hatred of those who do not agree with his political opinions.

One point in Mr. BRIGHT's speech has excited much feeling. Speaking of India, and the change in its Government after the mutiny, he said: "But there came an event." To this remark, which looks simple enough in type, but which must have been pronounced with some significance, the meeting responded with "laughter and cheers." "There will come another event before long," said Mr. BRIGHT, a prophecy which was greeted with "loud cheers." Those who still feel the heavy blow of the Indian mutiny are outraged by this allusion and the manner in which it was received, and everybody asks what other event Mr. BRIGHT expects which can be compared to that frightful disaster. Whether he meant another outbreak in India, not very (improbable, perhaps, but not a pleasant prospect even for Birmingham radicals,) or a revolution at home, which might be still more terrible, his audience evidently thought they understood him, and laughed and cheered accordingly. It may have been only a joke, after all; but Cawnpore is a grim sort of joke to a good many Englishmen.

Will the present House of Commons plead guilty to the indictment brought against it by Mr. BRIGHT? Will it admit itself to be corrupt, selfish, incapable, and paralyzed for any good? Vote itself out of existence, and penitently beg the lower strata of artisans, the seven pound householders, or registered householders, or the agricultural laborers, the navvies, the vast mob of the great unwashed multitude, to elect a purer, wiser and more capable Parliament? The House may be all that Mr. BRIGHT declares it to be; but it will be a very remarkable House indeed if it votes itself incompetent and incapable. Yet it is this House of Commons that must carry out the reform that is the basis of all other reforms.

I find a curious report in a London paper respecting the *Alabama* claims. It is that the whole matter will be settled by Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the *Alabama*, taking upon himself the whole blame of the transaction, and paying the entire damages out of his own pocket! Mr. LAIRD, it is added, when the Government had determined to seize the *Alabama*, was secretly informed of the fact by a Government employe, who has since confessed his culpability, so that Mr. LAIRD might be forced to pay, which he will do voluntarily, to save both the Government and himself from difficulty. This story needs confirmation; but if the Government is responsible to the United States, somebody should, of course, be responsible to the Government. Mr. LAIRD is rich, no doubt, but probably not rich enough to foot the little bill run up by the *Alabama*.

There was a mystery about the sudden and complete surrender of the ex-Confederate steamer *Beaufort*, alias *Rappahannock*, which I was unable last week to solve. This vessel, bought and fitted out by the Confederates, was formerly the British gunboat *Victor*. She was bought for the Confederates by a London mercantile firm, and was being fitted out at Sheerness by workmen from the Government docks, when Consul MORSE got wind of the transaction and furnished the evidence to Mr. ADAMS, who applied to the British Government. There was a leak somewhere, as in the *Alabama* case, and the *Victor* escaped to Calais and there completed her outfit; but as Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister at Paris, was furnished with the information procured by the American Consul in London, she was upon his representation detained at Calais, where she was used as a receiving-ship. Men were sent to her from all parts of England, and transferred to other points as needed. She was all this time closely watched by the American Consul at London, who prevented many men from going on board her, and who succeeded in taking others from her, by operations which will make a curious part of the history of the war as fought in Europe. All her efforts to escape, by pretended sale, converting her into a merchantman, &c., were thwarted. The *Kearsarge* watched her at one time when there was danger of her escaping in the night. Finally, at the close of the war, she changed her name to the *Beatrice*, and went to Liverpool, where Consul DUDLEY commenced a suit for her surrender to the United States. In this suit a claim was put in for some £5,000 by the London house which had purchased her; and here the matter rested until Consul MORSE made his investigation into the transaction of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., preparatory to the proposed settlement; when he found that the agents in the case of the *Rappahannock* had been paid in full, and that there was no valid claim against her. The agents, warned of this, did not appear, no opposition was made, and the steamer was given up to the United States.

There are really some apprehensions of more troubles in India. Seventy thousand British bayonets watch over the safety of that vast and populous realm, but such a force is a heavy drain upon England for men, and a cause of constantly increasing taxation in India. The East Indians are becoming every year more educated with respect to European affairs, and there is little doubt that either France or Russia, if at war with England, could stir up a revolt in India which the entire British force could not quell. It is a matter of great difficulty to govern so large a country, by mere brute force, and without any pretence of sympathy or loyalty. The Indians, in fact, hate their conquerers, their plunderers, and their oppressors, aliens in religion and race. Mahommedans and Pagans, they alike detest their European and Christian rulers. Every means taken to educate and improve the condition of the Hindoos makes them the more dangerous. How long can such a reign of force, based upon no affection, or duty, or even interest, continue? It is a mine that needs but a spark to fire, and sooner or later there will be a tremendous explosion.

I must mention once more the distress in East London. The thousands of people there have not work, except that the river is free of ice, and there is the usual movement among the shipping; but 30,000 are fed to a considerable extent by the contributions which fill whole columns of the newspapers. Thousands of pounds are daily distributed in soup and bread—but what can be done to redeem the pawned or replace the sold furniture and clothing, which for months kept so many thousands from starvation. Work will come at some time no doubt. The Trades' Union funds must be exhausted at last. The workmen may revolt against the Unions. Some of these cases are very hard. In one case hundreds of mechanics and laborers are kept out of work because a few shipwrights refuse to set up the frames of the vessels. In another part of England a whole industrial population is threatened with a lock-out, on account of a strike in one branch of trade. It is a civil war in fact, and these are battles, only for killed and wounded we have the starving and sick, and instead of the military hospital the crowded casual ward of the workhouse.

Lord MONCK, Governor-General of the North American British Provinces, has been *fêted* at Portsmouth, and his Secretary informed us that every politician in America, from Mr. SEWARD and the late President LINCOLN, down to the pettiest village politician, was of opinion that the British Government was the best one possible for the people of Great Britain. It is pleasant to hear that there is any subject on which American politicians are so delightfully unanimous.

Mr. BRIGHT last night presided over another Reform meeting at Manchester, which presented an address to, and listened to a speech from, The O'DONOGHUE, the recognized leader of the Liberal Party in Ireland. The speech of the Chieftain of the Glens was devoted chiefly to the land question and the Church. Justice to Ireland, he said, was the simple and only way to destroy Fenianism. It could not be kept up by American sympathy, if it had not its root in the wrongs of Ireland. Mr. ROEBUCK took part in the meeting.

Mr. J. S. MILL, M. P., was last night inducted into his new post of Rector of the University of St. Andrews, at Edinburgh, and spoke for two hours, but his speech was too long or not of sufficient importance to be telegraphed. It was enough to give us pretty full reports of those of Mr. BRIGHT and The O'DONOGHUE.

It is a humiliating fact that a great many people on this side of the Atlantic have a droll habit of looking upon us Americans as savages. The common people of London are astonished to see us wearing hats and trousers, and speaking intelligible English. Of course they complain of our short accent and Yankee tone. An accomplished American lady at a party the other night, was taken to task by a blowsey cockneyess who scattered her h's in all directions, for some mispronunciation. "You must consider," said the fair Yankee, "how short a time I have heard English spoken. Of course my native tongue is Choctaw; and if my dress and behavior a e not *comme il faut*, think how short a time it is since I wore nothing but paint and feathers, and always came into a room with a war-whoop." Madame Britania looked a little shocked and puzzled, but her good nature came to the rescue, and bursting into a great hearty laugh, she said: "Well, my dear, don't be hupset about it, we're hall one flesh and blood, and I'm sure you are as white as hany of us." MONADNOCK.

Ice Gorge in the Maumee River—Toledo Partially Inundated—Great Loss of Property.

TOLEDO, Monday, Feb. 18.

The ice in the Maumee River, opposite the city, broke up yesterday morning, and moving down, gorged at the bridge at the foot of Cherry-street. The water rose rapidly, flooding the warehouses, lumber-yards, basements, &c., along Water-street, which was completely submerged at several points. The railroad depot, Island House Hotel, and a large portion of the land occupied by the railroad, and known as Middle Ground, were also inundated. About 11 A. M., the Cherry-street bridge, upward of three-fourths of a mile in length, gave way, and nearly half the entire structure was swept off. There were five persons on the wrecked portion, all of whom escaped on the ice. The damage to the bridge will probably reach $15,000. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad bridge, which has been rebuilt during the present Winter, and just completed. It was for a long time in great danger, but was saved by stretching a train heavily laden with freight across it. The steamer *City of Toledo* broke from her moorings, and drifted down the stream some distance, but finally swung alongside the Michigan Southern dock, where she was secured. The small steamer *Belle* also went adrift, and shortly disappeared. It is probable that she sunk. Toward night the gorge broke, and the water quickly subsided to the average level. It is reported that the bridge at Maumee City, ten miles above, was carried away, but the report lacks confirmation.

Earthquake in California—Fire at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 18.

Three shocks of earthquake were experienced at San Diego, California, on the 1st inst.

A fire broke out at the southeast corner of Davis and Washington streets yesterday and destroyed several buildings. Loss $12,000.

The Fenian News in Canada.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Fenian news from Ireland has created some excitement among Government officials, and the military authorities are on the alert.

The discount on American invoices this week is 25 per cent.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to change certain collection Districts in Maryland and Virginia; also, in the House amendment to the bill to amend the act to prevent smuggling and for other purposes; also, in the House amendment to the bill to permit the owner of the yacht *May Flower* to change her name to the *Sylvia*.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Chair appointed Messrs. POLAND, MORGAN and McDOUGAL the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CRETANS.

Mr. MORGAN presented the resolutions of the New-York Legislature expressing sympathy for the Cretans. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, presented a joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers, which was passed. It repeals so much of an act of 1862 as provides that accounts shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer, and provides that all vouchers shall be sent to the Bureaus to which they belong to be there examined and afterward passed upon by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

ASSAY OFFICES.

The Committee on Finance was, on motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, discharged from further consideration of petitions for the establishment of Assay offices in Utah and Arizona Territories.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the physics and hydraulics of the Mississippi River alluvial deposits. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the Senate take up the bill in relation to appeals and writs of error in the Supreme Court.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to take up the bill for the election of Congressional Printer.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. SUMNER understood that the Senate was to proceed to the consideration of the Louisiana Bill as soon as what was known as the Military Bill was disposed of.

WRITS OF ERROR.

Mr. FESSENDEN wished to say that he had some appropriation bill which he should desire to call up as soon as the morning hour expired.

The bill moved by Mr. HARRIS was taken up and read, as follows:

That where any appeal or writ of error has been brought to the Supreme Court from any final judgment or decree of an inferior Court of the United States for any Judicial District in which subsequently to the rendition of such judgment or decree, the regular sessions of such Court have been suspended or interrupted by insurrection or rebellion, such appeal or writ of error shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding the time limited by law for bringing the same may have previously expired, and in cases where no appeal or writ of error has been brought from any such judgment or decree, such appeal or writ of error may be brought within one year from the passage of this act.

THE PRINTING BILL.

This bill was laid aside temporarily, and the Senate took up the bill for the election of a Congressional printer which was read. As amended by the Senate it makes a printer an officer to be elected by the Senate, and abolishes the present office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

The salary is fixed at $4,000.

Mr. ANTHONY explained the object of the bill to be to make the offices named in it immediately responsible to Congress instead of to the President.

Mr. WILLIAMS inquired of Mr. ANTHONY if he was sure that there was no constitutional objection to this bill. The Constitution provides that all officers of the United States shall be appointed by the President, and that he (WILLIAMS) was not sure that the Public Printer could be regarded in any other light than that of an officer of the United States.

Mr. ANTHONY thought it competent for the Senate to elect a printer and make him one of its own officers.

Mr. LANE thought the Senate had a perfect right to choose an officer to superintend the printing of its proceedings and journals.

The bill was then passed as amended, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendment.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to take up the Military Academy Appropriation Bill.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the Louisiana Bill. There was a distinct understanding that it was to be proceeded with as soon as the Military Bill was passed.

Several Senators rose and disclaimed any such understanding.

Mr. WADE said if he ever had such an understanding, it was before there was anything looking like reconstruction in the Military Bill.

Mr. SUMNER did not see that the amendment to the bill passed on Sunday made the necessity for the Louisiana bill any the less. He thought it increased it.

WRITS OF ERROR.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. HARRIS' Bill, laid aside a short time since.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to any case in which the time limited by law had expired before the rebellion. As thus amended the bill was passed, and goes to the House.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending May 30, 1868, was taken up. It contains a proviso that no money shall be appropriated under it, for the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State lately in rebellion, until that State shall have been readmitted; and that no money shall be expended under it, or in violation of the law prescribing the oath of office, &c.

The Committee recommended the striking out of this proviso.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the proviso was unnecessary, and was embodied in existing laws. It was stricken out.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment relieving the Chaplain of the Academy from academic duties, that he may devote his whole time to the moral and religious training of the cadets.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendment.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up. Among the items is $17,000 for the suppression of the African Slave-trade.

NEW POST-OFFICE FOR BOSTON.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution providing that the Mayor and Postmaster of the City of Boston, the Assistant United States Treasurer, and the President of the Board of Trade of said city, and ALPHEUS HARDY, DANIEL DAVIS, and JOHN A. ANDREW, of Boston, be appointed a Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the Sub-Treasury in said city, and that they report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, at their earliest convenience, the selection made, and the price at which the same may be purchased, if a new site be selected, and if the report shall meet the approbation of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, they shall communicate the same to Congress, with such additional recommendations as they may deem proper. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

AWARDS TO LOYAL INDIANS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to pay the awards heretofore made and reported to him by the Commissioner appointed under the forty-ninth section of the treaty with the Choctaw and the Chickasaw Indians of July 10, 1866, to ascertain the amount of losses sustained by loyal Choctaws and Chickasaws by being driven from their homes on account of their loyalty, and sell such amount of bonds or stocks belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations held in trust by the Government as may be necessary to pay said awards, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Finance recommended the restoration of the Portugal mission.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment.

Mr. GRIMES said he believed Mr. HARVEY had been paid out of the Contingent Fund of the State Department, which, by the last years' Appropriation Bill, was $60,000, although five years ago it was only $12,000 a year.

Mr. SUMNER said it would be remembered that it was provided by law that no money should be paid to Mr. HARVEY out of any fund whatever.

Mr. GRIMES said he understood the Secretary of State had a way of using this Contingent Fund so that one Minister who was his friend might get $3,000 for traveling expenses, and another whom he did not like might get nothing.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the amendment of the Committee provided only for the payment of the Minister to Portugal. It could not be applied to Mr. HARVEY, because the law of the last session provided that no money should be paid for any future services rendered by Mr. HARVEY, and until this was repealed Mr. HARVEY could not be paid.

Mr. DIXON defended Mr. HARVEY, and expressed the belief that he would yet be paid what was due him for his services. He did not know how this would be done, but he believed it would be done at some future time.

Mr. FOGG condemned the conduct of the State Department in keeping Mr. HARVEY in his position after Congress had declared him an unfit representative of [illegible]

Mr. DAVIS contrasted the conduct of Mr. HARVEY with the conduct of Mr. ANTHONY, and contended that the silence of the latter was the [illegible] he thought Congress ought not to take official notice of either.

Mr. FESSENDEN asserted the right of Congress to withhold appropriations to pay men who had proven themselves unworthy of public confidence. He had nothing to say as to Mr. HARVEY's particular case, but he totally denied the doctrine of Mr. DIXON, that because the Constitution or laws made an office, Congress was, therefore, compelled to appropriate money to pay whomsoever was appointed. This was a slavish doctrine, to which the country would never consent.

Mr. SUMNER regretted that the Finance Committee had recommended this amendment. He should be compelled to vote against it, as he preferred the bill as it came from the House. A diplomatic appointment, he might say, stood upon two legs. The first was the act creating the mission, which, in the case of Portugal, was passed in 1856, and the second was the annual appropriation bill. By repealing the first, or failing to provide for the second, Congress had an undoubted right to practically abolish a mission.

After further debate, the question was taken on agreeing to the amendment, to insert an appropriation for the Portugese mission, and it was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morgan, Poland, Riddle, Ross, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson—14.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $30,000 for Atlantic Cable dispatches.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment, that the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain shall be accredited also to the Court of Portugal, and shall receive as compensation for such extra services $5,000 per annum.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped this would not be adopted, at least until it had been considered in a Committee.

Mr. FOGG spoke in favor of the proposition. He proposed to consolidate several other missions.

Mr. SUMNER said there was but one objection to Mr. FOGG's idea, and that was that we should not have so many offices for political aspirants, if we adopted it.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was disagreed to; yeas 15, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Cragin, Creswell, Fogg, Fowler, Howard, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Hendricks, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morgan, Patterson, Riddle, Ross, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—20.

Mr. WILSON offered the same amendment so modified that the Spanish Minister shall receive $3,000 instead of $5,000 for the extra service at Portugal. It was disagreed to; yeas 12, nays 20.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate at 4:15 went into Executive Session, and at 4:30 to a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GRIMES moved to reconsider the vote passing the diplomatic appropriation bill, for the purpose of amending it by reducing the appropriation for the contingent fund of the State Department, from $60,000 to $30,000. He said that before the war the amount appropriated for the purpose was only $20,000. It was always paid in gold, and could not, therefore, be increased on the plea of depreciated currency. He was willing to increase it 50 per cent. over what it was before the war.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS opposed it, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the Secretary of State, who had, he said, during the past few years shown himself a statesman of wise experience, and an ardent lover and supporter of the Constitution.

Mr. SAULSBURY regretted to hear his friend from Kentucky deliver a eulogy on WILLIAM H. SEWARD. He (SEWARD) had tinkled his little bell too often to command the respect of the Democrats. He (SAULSBURY) regarded Mr. SEWARD as the Mephistopheles of the age. There had been great complaints against ANDREW JOHNSON, but what could be expected of a man who had WILLIAM H. SEWARD on one hand and EDWIN M. STANTON on the other. The President had discharged his duty as best he could, but he could not do it fully with such men about him. If he had discarded them long ago he would have commanded the respect of the civilized world. They were now dragging him down and trying to make a compromise with the Senate and House of Representatives. He (Mr. SAULSBURY) hoped the President would agree to no such thing but would regard the great behests of the Constitution and the Eternal God whom he adores.

The motion of Mr. GRIMES was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Fogg, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morrill, Patterson, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Wade, Wilson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—15.

The bill was then passed.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Conference Committee on the Bill to Regulate the Tenure of Office, made a report. The Conference Committee agreed to retain the amendment of the House, which was to strike out the exceptions of Cabinet officers from those who cannot be removed without the consent of the Senate, and they agree to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to the removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

After debate, in which a number of Senators participated, the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Fogg, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, How, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Patterson, Van Winkle, Willey—10.

The report of the Conference Committee now goes to the House.

ASSAY OFFICES.

A bill to establish assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and Boise City, Idaho, was taken up.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by including Helena, in Montana Territory, which was adopted.

The bill was passed and $75,000 appropriated to carry its provisions into effect.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the Louisiana Bill.

Mr. WILSON favored the motion. He was for considering the Louisiana Bill before the bill that passed on Sunday was taken up. The great wrong of the President was in giving the control of the Southern States into the hands of rebels. He had done as great a wrong in this respect as Gen. GRANT would have done had he surrendered to Gen LEE after having defeated him. He (Mr. WILSON) had just received a letter from the editor of the Savannah *Republican*, who had been arrested, tried, sent to jail for a year and fined $1,000 for saying that a man who used to be Postmaster in Savannah was a defaulter. It was known that the Government was now prosecuting this Ex-Postmaster as a defaulter, but for mentioning this fact the editor, who was a loyal man, was punished by a rebel Judge and a rebel Jury. He (Mr. WILSON) believed that the Louisiana Bill, modified so as to extend suffrage to the blacks and made to apply to the other States, would be a good basis of reconstruction.

Without acting on the motion to take up the bill the Senate at 10 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the Journal of Saturday occupied nearly half an hour, which time was spent in earnest consultation of members on both sides of the House, who collected in groups, discussing the Military Bill and the course to be pursued in connection with it on its being reported back from the Senate to-day. Just as the Clerk had concluded the reading of the Journal, the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar and announced the passage by the Senate of the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, with amendments, in which he was directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

The bill went to the Speaker's table.

The Speaker then proceeded as the regular business in order in the morning hour on Monday to call the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference merely,

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. MILLER—In relation to the tariff on railroad iron, declaring it incompatible with the policy of the protective system and of the industrial interests of the country to admit, under any pretext whatever, free of duty foreign iron, whether manufactured for railroad purposes or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the inferior Courts of the United States shall be removable by the President on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. HISE—To abolish the tax on coffee, sugar, molasses and raw cotton. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROMWELL—Directing the Secretary of War to survey both sides of the Mississippi River at Des Moines Rapids, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. UPSON—A resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking an appropriation to aid in constructing the harbor of New-Buffalo, Mich., which was laid on the table.

By Mr. FERRY—Like resolutions, asking appropriations for the improvement of Portage Lake and River, and asking grants of land to aid in the construction of the Mineral Range Railroad, which was laid on the table.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—For the relief of persons imprisoned for debt. Referred to the Judiciary Committee,

By Mr. CHAVES, of New-Mexico—A memorial of the New-Mexico Legislature, asking an increase *per diem* for members of the Legislative Assembly, and an increase of pay for Territorial officers; asking for appropriations for school purposes instead of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land, and asking for a committee to investigate the losses of citizens of that Territory during the revolution of 1847, and by Indian depredations. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Utah—A memorial of the Utah Legislature praying for the repeal of the Act to punish polygamy in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. JULIAN—A joint resolution on the subject of Republican Governments for the States of the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to grant the use of guns for the trial of the Ridgway Battery. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PAINE—Explanatory of the joint resolution July 26, 1866, for the relief of certain officers in the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOK—Directing the coin held by the Secretary of the Treasury, by order of the President, and claimed by the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and the Exchange Bank, of Virginia, to be paid into the Treasury with the rights of the claimants to prosecute their claims. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. BAKER—A resolution of the Illinois Legislature in reference to a navy-yard at Mound City. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WINDHAM—A concurrent resolution of the Minnesota Legislature on the financial condition of the country. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DONNELLY—Resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature relative to the protection of the emigrant route through Minnesota to the gold fields of Montana. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions introduced several Mondays ago, by Mr. NOELL, in reference to extending the suffrage to women. Having half an hour left of the time he had last Monday, he consumed it in reading an argument in support of his proposition, which afforded considerable amusement to members in his vicinity, when the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated the expiration of Mr. NOELL's time.

Mr. MCRUER arose, and remarking that the session was too short to justify any more expenditure of time on the subject, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker proceeded with the call of States for resolutions, when resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. WHALEY—Directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider the propriety of including the employes of the Government Printing Office in the joint resolution granting additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service in Washington. Adopted.

By Mr. LATHAM—For a recess of the House daily, except Saturdays, from 4:30 to 7:30. Adopted.

By Mr. HENDERSON—Declaring that the Constitution authorizes the Chief Executive to extend the pardoning power to persons who have been tried by the proper tribunals, and convicted of crime, and to none other—and that consequently all pardons granted to such as have never been convicted or tried, are without foundation in law, and null and void. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of the withdrawal of National Bank currency as rapidly as it can be done without injustice to the National Banks, and supplying the place of such currency with United States Treasury notes.

Mr. BROMALL moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to—95 to 56—and the resolution was laid on the table.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the use of the hall was granted for next Sunday evening to the Congressional Temperance Society.

NATIONAL CAPITAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Senate amendments to the House bill to incorporate the National Capital Insurance Company, were now concurred in, and a Committee of conference asked for.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to report a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the District.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the expediency of requiring the National Banking Associations to retain, as a part of their redemption reserve, a certain per centage of the gold interest paid by the Government on the bonds deposited as security on their circulation, the same to be retained as a basis for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table; the first business taken up being the amendment of the Senate to the House bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked the Speaker how it happened that, although when the House adjourned on Saturday there were some twenty bills on the Speaker's table, this bill, which only came in this morning, was the first to be taken up.

The Speaker replied that that was according to the rule which required the business on the Speaker's table to be considered in the following order:

First—Messages from the President and other Executive documents.

Second—Messages from the Senate and amendments proposed by the Senate to House bills; and

Third—Bills and resolutions from the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL expressed himself satisfied with the Speaker's explanation. The amendments of the Senate having been read,

Mr. STEVENS moved that the House non-concur in the amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SPALDING moved that the House concur in the amendments.

Mr. STEVENS having the floor, yielded for twenty minutes to Mr. BOUTWELL, who addressed the House in opposition to the amendments. I am aware that the provisions of this bill have been thoroughly discussed by the House, and that I have had my full share and opportunity of discussion, and if I did not believe that this bill as it comes from the Senate was fraught with great and permanent danger to the country, I would not now attempt to resist further its passage. The majority here, representing the majority of the loyal people of the country, has the control of the Government for the next two years and more, and we have every reason to believe, in the nature of things, that the loyal ascendancy will be maintained in this country. We ought to be able, and we certainly are able, to reconstruct this Government on a loyal basis. But in any event nothing worse can happen to the country than the reconstruction of the country on a disloyal basis. If it is to be reconstructed on a disloyal basis, there are two things that I seek. First, that we who believe ourselves loyal to the Government and to the country, shall not in any way be responsible for the reconstruction of the Government in the hands of disloyal men; and second, if it is to be the fortune of the country that it shall be reconstructed on a disloyal basis, then I desire to postpone that calamity to the latest day possible. If during this session, or during the Fortieth Congress, the majority acts according to its means and opportunies, it cannot fail to secure the reconstruction of those ten States, and their restoration to the Union through the agency of loyal men, and by loyal means. My objection to the bill is this. It is fundamental. It is conclusive that it provides, if not in terms, by the measures which it proposes, for the restoration of those Governments at once, through the agency of disloyal men; and I say that that great fact, which is near to us if this bill passes, ought to restrain us from any action in favor of this measure, although we allow the 4th of March to pass without doing anything whatever, for the restoration of the Government. I do not believe that the people of this country are prepared to accept any measure of restoration that looks to the re-introduction of disloyal men, first into the government of ten States, and then into the government of the country. But if that be their purpose, I say it is our duty, standing here with power in our hands, to-day to resist the reconstruction of this Government through any such agency or with any such certain results near at hand. I pass over in this bill the provisions of the second section, by which all power is put into the hands of the President of the United States, with the simple declaration that if the Civil Rights Bill were to be enforced by the President according to its terms and its intentions, it is sufficient for the protection of liberty of person and rights, and of life, throughout those ten States; and if that be so, then the necessity for the passage of a military bill for the government of the South arises simply from the fact that thus far the President has failed to perform it in its fullest extent; and by that remark I do not say whether he has failed or not from any wilful neglect of duty—this duty under the law—and has not used the power placed in his hands for the protection of the loyal people of the ten States recently in rebellion. Until you have some assurance that the vast powers which the President already possesses are to be used in behalf of loyalty and justice, and of life, why give him additional powers? I would give no more military powers to the President in these ten States, until we have evidence that he is prepared to exercise that with which he is already clothed, in the interest of loyalty and justice, and for the protection of life, liberty and property in the South. Under this bill there is not one rebel in the South for JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, if he were released from Fortress Monroe, to the humblest soldier who trained in the armies of the rebellion or practised the nefarious business of the guerrilla, deprived of the right of suffrage. It provides for universal amnesty and restoration to political power. The pending Constitutional Amendment deprives certain persons of the right to hold office, but the power of this Government and the power of States is not in the right to hold office. It is in the immensely superior power of the people to elect to office; the men elected to office will represent those by whom they are elected, and thus the reorganization of those ten States be turned over to the rebels. You give them the front seats in the work of reconstruction, the places of power, of influence, of trust, and do you expect, after submitting all authority to them that you can reconstruct loyal State Governments then. Now is the time to cherish and nourish the loyal sentiments of the people. We ought to see to it that the men under whose guidance those States are reconstructed are loyal men. We ought to remove from the business of reconstructing South Carolina, for example, the ORRS, the PICKENS, and the MCGRATHS, and all those men who participated in the rebellion. This bill leaves the whole matter of reconstruction open to anybody and everybody in the South who may choose to engage in the work. The result will be that in those several States the ancient rebel party will resist reconstruction for a time, and when they see it becoming inevitable in any State they will take the business into their own hands, and will reconstruct the Government according to their own ideas, and will come here with every condition precedent, fully satisfied according to the letter of the law. They will have the whole control of the State Governments in their hands, will have the control of the police and the military. And do you expect the negro, unaccustomed to political struggles, timid, careworn, broken down in spirit by the institution of Slavery, to rally in two, five or ten years so as to overthrow these rebels and deprive them of the place, of the power which they possess. In the passage of this bill we exchange power to reconstruct those Governments in the interest of loyalty for paper; we exchange authority for promises; we neglect our own duty in the work of reconstruction in the vain hope that men who have been rebels will do that in the interest of loyalty and of the Government which we ourselves, intrusted with vast powers for the public good, are either afraid to do or incapable of doing. These, Mr. Speaker, are in brief and without amplification, my objections to the passage of this bill. They are so great—so enormous do they appear in my view—that by no process of reasoning can I overcome them. I see the three millions of slaves of the South surrendered over again to the control of their masters, if you allow their Government to be reconstructed under the lead of STEPHENS, JOHNSON and the rebel Generals who have been in the field, and of the civilians who have been acting in their councils. If you do this, I ask you whether you have, any more than the President, made treason odious? Have you not done your best to make it respectable?

Mr. STOKES opposed the Senate amendment because he saw in it universal amnesty and universal suffrage and he did not understand the English language, if it did not enfranchise every rebel in the Southern States. He for one would never cause his vote to place the government of those States in the hands of rebels. If this bill passed, where, he asked, would be the loyal men of the South, white or black, they would go under. He preferred the defeat of the bill rather than its passage in the shape in which it came from the Senate. He would ask the House whether it was in favor of loyal or of disloyal men controlling the governments of the rebel States, if it was in favor of disloyal men then it should pass this bill.

Mr. STEVENS addressed the House in opposition to the amendment of the Senate. He said: Mr. Speaker—This House, a few days since, sent a bill to the Senate—a bill to protect the loyal men in the Southern States. That bill professed but a single object—the protection of the loyal men at the South from the anarchy, the oppression and murders which were every day known to be perpetrated upon them, without distinction of color, but did not attempt the difficult question of reconstruction in these States of civil government. The House thought it wise to leave that question to be settled by the Congress which is about to come in; thus leaving a longer time for its consideration. There is not in the bill a single phrase or word that looked to anything but a police regulation of those States. What has the Senate done? It has sent us back an amendment which contains everything else but protection. It has sent us back a bill which raises the whole question in dispute as to the best mode of reconstructing those States, not by immediate legislation, but by distant and future legislation which this Congress has no power to make and no power to execute. What power has this Congress to say to a future Congress that when the Southern States have done certain things you shall admit them and receive their representatives into the House. Sir it is idle and nugatory to suppose that we are not assuming what is impudent in us and must be wholly fruitless. The first feature of the amendment which strikes the eye in this bill is that we take the management of those States from the General of the army and put it into the hands of the President of the United States. No man doubts the constitutional authority of Congress to detail or authorize others to detail for particular services particular officers of the army. But our friends who love this bill love it now because the President is to execute it as he has executed every other law of Congress for the last few years, by permitting the murder of loyal men, and by despising Congress and flinging in its teeth all that Congress desires. That seems to be the sweet ingredient in this bill for many of our friends around us. I do not, of course, believe anything about these nightly meetings that are talked of. I think that is all imagination. But if there were just such meetings, this bill, as returned to us from the Senate, would be the offspring of such convocations. What is the fifth section of the bill? It is that we must pledge this Government in future to all the rebels in rebeldom, so that there may be no escape whatever from it. Congress has nothing to do with that—nothing to do with the holding out to them a pledge or promise that if they do certain things, they shall be admitted to representation in Congress and their representatives shall be allowed to act with us. I know, Mr. Speaker, that there is an impatience to bring in these chivalrous gentlemen, lest they should not be here in time to vote for the next President of the United States; and therefore, gentlemen, postpone the regular mode of bringing up that question and put it in a Police bill, that it may be carried through in time, and that their friends may have an opportunity to be here at the time specified. Sir, while I am in favor of allowing them to come here as soon as they are fairly entitled to come, I do not profess to be very impatient to embrace them. I am not very anxious to see their votes cast along with others to control the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States: therefore, it is that my impatience is not so great as others. There was a time, Mr. Speaker, when that good man, who is now no more, carried, as I thought, his idea of reconstruction by loyal men rather to an extreme. There was a doctrine held that these outlaw states, these States of robbers, traitors and murderers, consisted, so far as the real State was concerned, of the loyal men of the State, and that the other went for nothing. I don't think that I held that doctrine, not being myself an extreme man, [laughter,] but it was by gentlemen all around me. It was held by the late President of the United States. Now the doctrine is that the State is composed of disloyal traitors, and we ignore, wholly ignore, the loyal elements in all of these States, and are hurrying to reproduce these loyal men among us. Why is it that we are so anxious to proclaim universal amnesty? Is there any fear that the nation may awake from its lethargy, and may insist upon punishing by imprisonment, by confiscation, or possibly by personal violence, some of those who have murdered our brothers, our fathers, our children? Is there any danger that such a spirit will be aroused in this nation which sleeps only here, and which no other nation ever before allowed to slumber? If there is such a danger that there is to be some punishment decided by these men, then this bill protects them. The President has already, as far as he is able, and illegally, pardoned and restored to these rebel traitors property which was confiscated by the act of 1862, and he has done that in defiance of the law. Last Saturday a gentleman from Alexandria came to me—one of the Judges there—and told me of the case of an old gentleman who had bought some $17,000 worth of property under a tax sale of the United States, but that the rebel whose property it had been, came recently with the President's pardon and an order for the restoration of the property; and an ejectment has been brought in the State Court, and beyond all question the recovery will be had. Sir, more than two billions, so far as I can ascertain, of property belonging to the United States, confiscated not as rebels' property, but as enemy's property, has been given back to enrich traitors. Our friends whose houses have been laid in ashes, whose farms have been robbed, whose cattle have been taken from them, and whose houses have been rifled, are to go forth suffering and laboring, while WADE HAMPTON and his Black Horse Cavalry is enjoying his millions of dollars, and while all these men along the Valley and elsewhere, with their manors of thirty thousand acres, are still enjoying them, God willing and I living, there shall be a question propounded to this House and this nation, whether a portion of the claims of loyal men shall not be paid by the confiscated property of rebels. But this bill cuts us all out. This bill is helping the President to take from the people that which belongs to them and to give it back to traitors. I believe that if there be an order for a Committee of Conference, a bill can be framed in two hours and reported to this House, free from all the objections to which this bill is liable—a bill which shall protect every loyal man in the Republic, and do no injustice to those who are disloyal. But pass this bill and you open the floodgates to disloyalty and have disgraced the Congress of the United States in my judgment. I do hope, Sir, that some effort will be made to pass a law which shall protect the loyal men of the South without endangering anything. I will not now call the previous question, but desire to say that at 4 o'clock, if there be no objection, I will do so.

Mr. BLAINE spoke in support of the amendment, contending that it gave no more right to rebels to vote than Congress had given them when Tennessee was admitted to representation. All the outcry about that was a mere bugaboo. The inquest was left absolutely in the hands of Congress, and that inquest went to every fact and circumstance connected with the formation of constitutions in those States. If in the judgment of Congress those constitutions should enfranchise rebels or endanger the stability of the State Government, by letting it fall into rebel hands, Congress would not approve them. That would be a matter for the Fortieth Congress to determine, and he was not all afraid to trust that Congress with it. The ground of objection on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) and on the part of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOUTWELL) was a distrust of Congress itself. When the gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of Congress being disgraced by this measure, he would call his attention to the fact that the Senate of the United States did not find one Republican Senator voting against it. If any Senator entertained views similar to those of Mr. STEVENS or Mr. BOUTWELL, he did not dare to stand up and say so, and did not dare to record himself against it. He denounced Mr. STEVENS' proposition for a Committee of Conference. It was very easy to talk of fixing up in two hours what they had not been able to do anything toward in two months. The proposition to send the measure to a Committee of Conference, was simply a proposition to do nothing whatever this session, and he, therefore, begged the

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FELTON'S LECTURES ON GREECE.

GREECE, ANCIENT AND MODERN. Lectures Delivered Before the Lowell Institute by C. C. FELTON, LL.D., Late President of Harvard University. Two volumes. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

President FELTON was born Nov. 6, 1807, at Newbury, a town on the Merrimack River, about six miles from Newburyport, Mass. He entered Harvard University as a Freshman in his sixteenth year, worked his way through College by teaching Winter schools, and for two years after graduation had charge of the Livingston County High School in Genesee, N. Y. In 1829 he was appointed Latin tutor in Harvard; the next year became Greek tutor; in 1832 was appointed College Professor, and in 1834 Elliot Professor of Greek Literature, being the third Professor upon that foundation. When President WALKER retired from the control of Harvard University in 1860, Prof. FELTON was promptly offered that reponsible position, the duties of which he discharged for only two years. He died at the residence of his brother at Chester, Penn., Feb. 26, 1862, while on his way to Washington, and the eulogies pronounced upon him by the heads of various literary institutions throughout the land, marked as they were by sincere and genuine feeling, gave emphatic proof that his loss was keenly felt by those who knew best how to appreciate his personal worth, and the great service he had done the country by deepening and quickening the desire for a broad and comprehensive literary culture in the minds of the hundreds of young men who had come within the sphere of his influence, and who will always cherish his memory. Although his official duties were always arduous, engrossing and imperative, President FELTON found time for an amount of miscellaneous literary work, directly connected, of course, with the line of his professional labor, which gives the best possible proof of his untiring industry. While in college he was one of the conductors of a students' paper, known as the *Harvard Register*. After graduation his addresses before public societies were numerous, but were always distinguished by close study and careful preparation, and his contributions to current periodical literature proved the range of his scholarship, and the full command which he had of his great acquisitions. Besides all this, hardly a year passed from the time of his permanent connection with Harvard College as an instructor, to that of his death, that he did not make some contribution of permanent value to general literature. The fact that he so long graced the Professorship of the Greek Language in one of the leading Universities of the land, would of itself indicate the course of his studies. His literary labors were mainly expended upon the production of editions of Greek comedies and tragedies, which at once found their way as text-books into nearly all the prominent institutions of learning in the land. In April, 1853, he went abroad, and after a hasty tour through the British Islands, France, Germany and Switzerland, he went to Malta and Constantinople, and on his return stopped at Smyrna and several of the Greek Islands, arriving at Athens in October of the same year. Six months were spent in most industriously studying the remains of ancient art, and also in investigating the language and literature of modern Greece, and the Constitution and laws of the Hellenic Kingdom. At a later period, and before accepting the Presidency of Harvard, Prof. FELTON made still another visit to Greece, devoting himself with renewed ardor to the studies which had engrossed nearly his whole life.

A glance at the list of the works which bear Prof. FELTON's name as author or editor furnishes the best evidence possible of his devotion to that branch of classical literature to which he gave himself up with such untiring enthusiasm; but those who, ignorant of the personal characteristics of the man, might conclude from the accuracy of his scholarship that he was simply a drudge would be very far indeed from the truth. The lectures which we have in these handsome volumes give a better and more complete idea of Prof. FELTON's ruling traits than can be gathered from any, or, it might almost be said, from all of his other productions. It was evidently a source of the keenest pleasure to him to make the multitude sharers in the stores of varied learning which he had gathered up. Quick to observe all that was worth noting in the people with whom he had come in contact in his travels, or all that was curious in the books which had contributed to his knowledge of former times, he was just as prompt in appreciating what would at once amuse and profit a popular audience, and these lectures are a delightful combination of erudition and humor, of wide learning and of that geniality which all his personal acquaintances know so well, was a marked characteristic of their author. Delivered before the Lowell Institute in the years 1852, '53, '54 and '59, these lectures were at the time briefly reported in the Boston journals, but here they are first gathered together in a complete form. Of the four courses three are devoted to Ancient and one to Modern Greece. "The Greek language and Poetry" are treated of in the first course which consists of thirteen lectures. Beginning with the origin and classification of languages President FELTON deals hard blows at the "whims of one-sided scholarship," which endeavor to find in the Basque, or indeed in any other tongue, that form of speech in which the two thousand languages now spoken had their origin. "We may rest assured," he says, "that the miracle of languages, on which the beginning of human speech reposes, like the miracle of creation itself, was an exercise of the Divine power, carefully and wisely adjusted to the exigencies of the case." He is not at all disposed, however, to depreciate the inquiries to which all these studies and speculations have given rise, for they have caused the remarkable affinities between the different languages now spoken to be more closely investigated and more clearly understood. The discussion of the classification of languages illustrates the wide range of President FELTON's philological studies very happily, and so do the lectures which treat of the origin of writing and that part of the primeval literature of the East, which bears the most striking resemblance to the Greek. Then taking up HOMER, to whose history, with sketches and estimates of the Iliad, Odyssey, the Batrachomyomachia and the Homeric Hymns, nearly three lectures are devoted, President FELTON passes in review all the Greek poetry down to the Byzantine period, giving a brief glance also at that which has enriched the language during the last century and the present.

"The Life of Greece" is the general theme of the second course, and of the series of lectures on this subject, one of the pleasantest and most genial is that which describes the rural life of the people. Even in those days, large quantities of cider and perry were manufactured from pears and apples. The farm-yard had a multitude of noisy tenants. "Geese and ducks often waddled into the kitchen, in one corner of which might be heard the comforting sounds of the occupants of the pig-stye." "The art of enlarging the goose's liver to please the fastidious appetite of the gourmand, by cooping him up in a heated room, and stuffing him with fattening food and drink, was not left for German gastronomers to invent, but was well known to the Greeks and to the Egyptians before them. Henneries, furnished with roosts, were attached to the kitchen so as to receive its smoke, which was supposed to be agreeable to barn-yard fowls." The arrangements of a Greek dairy were not unlike our own, and though butter was not much used in the classical ages, it is mentioned by HIPPOCRATES under the name of *pikerion*, Cheese was universally eaten, generally while fresh and soft. Milk was sold in the Grecian market by women, and Prof. FELTON adds: "It frequently reached the customer in the shape of milk and water." Indeed, so likely was this to be the case that the following very simple method of detecting the fraud was very much in vogue: "A little milk was dropped upon the thumb nail; if the milk was pure it would remain in its place, if not it would flow away." It seems strange that such an economical and convenient lactometer as this is not in more general use in these days of degenerate milkmen. Regarding roads, houses, furniture, marriage and the details of domestic life, we have an accumulation of curious and very interesting information. As the arts of household embellishment crept in, Mosaic floors and painted walls came with them, and it is upon record that ALCIBIADES incurred a novel accusation in his desire to get his house frescoed. We have it upon the authority of ANDOCIDES, the orator, that ALCIBIADES "went to such a pitch of audacity that having persuaded AGATHARCHUS, the painter, to accompany him home, he compelled him to paint the walls of his house. The artist remonstrated that he had other work to do, which was true. But ALCIBIADES threatened to send him to prison unless he instantly went to work, which he did, nor did he get away until the fourth month afterward, when, deceiving the guards, he made his escape. But this man (ALCIBIADES) was so lost to shame that, instead of repenting of his deeds of violence, he commenced a suit against the artist for leaving his work incomplete." As regards articles of general utility in the household, we moderns have not made such rapid advances as some might suppose. Of bedsteads, for instance, "there is not any form, from the four-poster to the French, which may not be found described by writers or represented in works of art. ULYSSES manufactured one for himself of olive-wood, inlaid with gold and ivory." For one advance the Greeks deserve great credit, since "one of the greatest improvements introduced by them into the art of sleeping was the practice of undressing before going to bed—a thing unheard of until hit upon by their inventive genius." The modes of dressing practiced by the Greeks are sketched very pleasantly, and are also quite happily and wittily contrasted with those in vogue at the present day. "The Greeks had a great variety of sandals, shoes and boots; but to go barefoot never offended the usages of society except on festive or state occasions; and any one who remembers with what delight he felt the first touch of the soil in Spring or early Summer, when the time came for throwing off his shoes and stockings, will agree with me," Prof. FELTON remarks, "in thinking that the Hellenic usage in this respect was more natural and agreeable than our own. To be set in the stocks was once a disgraceful punishment; yet, what are boots and shoes but stocks, with this great disadvantage that they go with us wherever we go, turning our feet into bunches of corns, and making the services of the chiropodist of more imminent necessity than those of the surgeon in the economy of life!" The Athenian women not only resorted to cosmetics, but they had many ingenious contrivances for the improvement of the figure. "Corsets and tight lacing were frequently employed. If a damsel was too short, she had cork put into the soles of her shoes; if too tall she wore thin shoes and dropped her head on her shoulder...... Red eyebrows were blackened; a dark complexion was whitened; one too pale was rouged, and any peculiar beauty of the person was displayed." Nor were the dresses always simple and of a single color. White, purple, yellow, gray, brown, olive, green, azure and changeable were worn by both sexes; only it was considered essential to good taste to avoid very staring colors. There is great temptation to linger among the lectures devoted to a description of the clubs which existed in Athens; or those which give an account of the ways in which the poor were provided for in the days of Ancient Greece, and sketches of the system of education, &c. But to allude to the points of interest which are brought out would compel a substantial reproduction of the lectures themselves, or a sacrifice of the genial and delightful humor which sparkles through them all.

In the third course of lectures which was really the last delivered in order of time, but which is very properly given the first place in the second volume, that all pertaining to Ancient Greece may be kept together, the instructive element preponderates over the entertaining, and the depth and comprehensiveness of the scholarship of the author is made apparent, but without the slightest tinge of pedantry. "The Greek Polity," "Slavery," "The Persian and Peloponnesian Wars," "Demosthenes," "Socrates," &c., &c., are all discussed, and the Fourth course is confined to "Modern Greece." Ten of the twelve lectures in this course are mainly devoted to an historical sketch of Greece as it passed from under the rule of the Romans to that of the Turks; and the other two describe Greece as it has been since the revolution of 1827. These last are among the most entertaining lectures in either of the volumes, for they comprise incidents of travel and bits of personal description evidently transferred from President FELTON's own note books. A single passage, descriptive of the Princess AMELIA, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh, one of the most beautiful Princesses in Europe, who became the wife of King OTHO in 1836, will illustrate President FELTON's fluent and very attractive style. He writes:

"This charming person had, from early childhood, taken the deepest interest in the fortunes of Greece. She had carefully read the accounts of the war of independence in the journals, and had even formed a complete history of the period by cutting out the paragraphs from the public prints and arranging them in order. When she heard of the election of OTHO—being then only 14 years old, she exclaimed, with the simplicity of that attractive age, "how I should like to be the Queen!" The words were prophetic of her destiny. In one of his long visits to his native country, the King met the Princess at a watering-place and became acquainted with her. As a very natural result an engagement ensued, under circumstances of personal intimacy and reciprocal affection quite unusual with royal personages. They were married on the 22d of November, 1836, and having remained in Germany about two months, were conveyed from Trieste to Peiraeus in an English frigate, arriving on the 14th February, 1837. The next day the royal pair entered Athens under the triumphal arches decorated with laurel and myrtle branches amidst the huzzas of the whole population. It was among the interesting incidents of the occasion that the King and Queen were welcomed by a hymn sung by the children of the school established by the American Missionaries; and the first crown placed on the head of their Majesties was a crown of flowers wreathed by the pupils of Dr. KING. The youthful beauty, grace and enthusiasm of the Queen readily won the love of her subjects. The dream of her childhood was now realized; she who had sympathised so deeply with the struggles of this oppressed nation, and in the simplicity of her heart had breathed her maiden wish, to share the fortunes of the young Prince, now found herself raised to the throne of Greece, the object of love and hope to an enthusiastic and excitable people—ruling in that famous Athens, so illustrious in history; so unfortunate in the vicissitudes of time; so long oppressed by Romans, Franks, Turks; so lately held by turbaned Infidels and now the regenerated capital of a Christian State. She has now reigned seventeen years. The loveliness of early youth has given place to a splendid and queenly beauty unequalled on any throne in Europe. Her countenance is still fresh with the rosy hues of youth; her smile is gracious and enchanting. With health that never fails, with spirits that never flag, with manners that never lose their charm—the best rider and the most indefatigable dancer in all Hellas—wherever she appears the most superb woman, be the others whom they may, bearing the fatigues of traveling among the mountains of Greece better than any man, welcomed with dancing by the lovely village maidens on the slopes of Parnassus and the Valley of Bootia, sharing in their rustic feasts, feeling the full inspiration of Hellenic traditions, and of the glorious traditions with which they are associated—with a heart as daring as a Palicar's, a courage that knows no fear—the Queen of Greece, blamed as she may have been by politicians and diplomatists, would adorn the throne of Constantinople, on which her subjects hope to place her."

Another dynasty has succeeded that of King OTHO, and the enthusiastic prediction or hope uttered by President FELTON in this closing sentence is impossible of fulfillment. Perhaps it would have been difficult for him to have written the more recent history of the country, all the associations of which were so dear to him; but every reader of these volumes will be unable to repress an expression of regret that he had not been spared to add a supplementary lecture to these upon Modern Greece. In the first lecture of this fourth course which was delivered as long ago as 1854, President FELTON wrote: "There are many things which naturally tend to international sympathy between us and the Greeks. In the first place, the tie of a common civilization which binds the educated minds of all countries to the mighty memories of ancient Greece as the parent of letters, science and arts, includes the intellect of America in the general union. In the next place, the principles of civil liberty, constitutional government, and popular legislation were first developed by the genius—as remarkable for political wisdom as for adaptation to the fine arts—of that people." True as these sentences were twelve years ago, they have a double significance now, and no time certainly during the last forty years could have been more opportune than the present for the publication of these lectures. Doubly interesting now in themselves, they will for that very reason serve the more effectively to extend the reputation and to keep alive the memory of him who was at once one of the most accomplished of American scholars and one of the most genial of men.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign and Domestic Items.

In the following communication to the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal*, Dr. MCFARLAND, of the State Insane Asylum at that place, undertakes to explain the origin of the expression "Too much pork for a shilling." Those who have never heard of the expression having been attributed to any better origin may believe this statement if they please: "The death of N. P. WILLIS, the poet, allows the origin of the ancient saying at the head of this communication to be explained. When WILLIS was a lad of fifteen he was sent to receive his preparatory collegiate education at the hands of the father of your correspondent, Rev. Dr. MCFARLAND, of Concord, N. H., in whose family he took up his residence, and under whose instruction both his morals and his classical attainments were expected to derive great advantage. He is remembered by the writer as a boy particularly 'fast' for those primitive times, wearing a roundabout jacket, and having a round, good-humored face, handsomely set off by a profusion of light brown curly hair, in which it is well known he took great pride, even in advanced life. On the 4th of July, 1822, a fishing-party was formed to celebrate the day in a manner peculiar to anglers, on the banks of the adjacent Merrimac, and NATHANIEL had permission to join the party—the careful doctor having first learned that the provision chest was to contain only *salt pork*, which was to be cooked with the fish. But, as is apt to be the case on such occasions, certain cordials, such as *anis*, *noyau*, and others now equally out of date, found their way to the scene of the festivities, in the pockets of the other anglers; and NATHANIEL, before night, was decidedly the worse, from frequent libations, on which he had expended the best part of the 'pistareen' given him by the doctor in the morning. He found his way home, and in the twilight reached his bedroom undiscovered. But his retchings soon brought the hired girl to his bedside, who, in her alarm, ran to the 'study' for the doctor, who shortly appeared, to find his pupil bent over the side of the bed in the extreme of gastric agony.

'Why, NATHANIEL,' exclaimed the grieved doctor, where *have* you been? What *have* you been doing? Have you spent *all* of your shilling?'

'Please, Sir,' gasped the agonized repentant, 'it was the pork! I ate and ate, till my stomach is ready to burst. Indeed, Sir, I never knew so much pork before to go for a shilling!'

The saying soon became current that NAT. WILLIS got too much pork for his shilling."

—The London *Athenæum* has this paragraph:

"Students of CHAUCER and SHAKESPEARE must be on the lookout for Mr. ALEXANDER J. ELLIS' paper on the pronunciation of English in the times of those poets. It was a real treat to hear the hero of phonetics read the passages he did, and as he did, and assure his hearers that he had authority for the sound he gave to nearly every word. It required some attention to convince us that we were hearing English, the French pronunciation in many words being so marked; but any one who heard, and who will read, the steps of Mr. ELLIS' investigation into all our old writers on the subject—SALESBURY, PALSGRAVE, GILL, &c.—will, we think, come to the conclusion that Mr. ELLIS is right. The final *e* of CHAUCER's lines be always sounded; and that, we believe, is the practice of Dr. GUEST and Prof. CHILD, though hitherto it has been strongly protested against by other early English scholars."

—Americans will feel interested in the announcement that Rev. J. G. WOOD is preparing a companion book to his large *Illustrated Natural History*, under the title of *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History of Man*, in all countries of the world. The work is to be issued in thirty-two monthly parts, at one shilling each, and will be embellished with designs illustrative of the manners, customs, religious rites, superstitions, dress, habitations, weapons, instruments, implements, &c., in use among the inhabitants of every part of the globe.

—The London *Reader* has closed its career. The critic who wrote the review of LATHAM's *Johnson*, attributing to the former the introduction actually written by the latter, in committing suicide also killed the paper for which he thus gained a larger notoriety in its death than it had while living. The untimely end of the *Reader* will, however, be seriously regretted by all who were accustomed to look to it for much fresh and interesting intelligence of movements in the literary world.

—According to the Manchester *Examiner* an odd illustration of the habits of mediæval priests in England occurs in a treatise now being edited for the Early English Text Society, MIRK's "Duties of a Parish Priest." The writer is instructing the priest how to baptize a child, and suddenly puts in: "But if you are too drunk to say the words of baptism in their proper order, what should you do? Don't say them, by any means. Wait till another time."

—Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER and GALPIN (London) have issued Part I. of a new biographical dictionary, in the pages of which they propose to give some account of the celebrities of all times and countries, including persons now alive. The editor is Mr. SHORE, and the list of contributors contains the names of Mr. NAPIER, Col. TAYLOR, Dr. DORAN, Sig. SAFFI and Prof. MCCARTHY.

—Mr. H. W. HERRICK, whose illustrations to *Æsop's Fables* were so meritorious, is now engaged upon a series of scenes of country life for the *Riverside Magazine*. His "Trapping Blue Jays" will appear in the March number.

—A new drama, by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, is in rehearsal at the New Holborn Theatre, to be followed by a burlesque by Mr. W. S. GILBERT.

—Messrs. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS (London) announce a new edition of Lord LYTTON's works at one shilling each.

—Miss LOUISA M. ALCOTT is in such infirm health that all literary labor has been interdicted by her physician.

—Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE intends to pass the remainder of the Winter in Italy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Synopsis of the Forty-Second Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—Interesting Statistics.

We have before us the forty-second annual report of the managers of the Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents submitted to the Legislature of the State and the Corporation of the City of New-York:

They report the whole number of children received into the House of Refuge since its opening in 1825 to be	11,608
That the number of children in the House on the 1st of January, 1866, was	939
That there have been received during the year 1866	892
Total	1,831
That there have been indentured and discharged during the year	860—
And there remained in the house on the 1st January, 1867	971

The report states that the Board have had the opportunity to observe the satisfactory manner in which the rule regulating the subject of indentures and discharges, has operated on the general system. By this rule a discharge from custody is made to depend on a scale of grades as applied to the schools and to general conduct. The claims of the Board for the amount of positive good effected by this system of reform, is set forth at some length, and the design of the House of Refuge is thus characterised as enhancing the physical, moral and intellectual care and culture of its inmates, upon a basis which, while securing to the treasury the fruits of a well-arranged and limited system of labor, leaves a proper measure of time for instruction, recreation and rest. Day-by-day, with order, punctuality and zeal, the work goes on. "The disordered life is here made familiar with a new and important law of its being; the settled industry to which the listless wanderer or vagabond is introduced, is made the antidote of vicious thought and the appropriate discipline for a better career. To the license of the streets succeed the restraints of authority, and the comparative decorum which everywhere prevails is often in striking contrast to everything with which the lad has been acquainted. Thus he is placed under new conditions and furnished with new motives of conduct; he becomes inured to habits of industry, regular hours, and to the routine of a settled and well-ordered life, and that, in the only way in which he can be brought to feel their influence. All that a system can do to form its subjects to a habit of industry is done, while the elements of sound education are introduced to coöperate and to fill that important part for which they are designed; and, above all, the duties of morality, the precepts of religion as a rule of life, and the saving truth of our common Christianity, are affectionately and urgently pressed upon them in a manner adapted to their characters and understandings."

Speaking of the economy necessary in the face of increasing numbers and the necessities of the case generally, the report goes on to say:

"The expenditure is reduced within the narrowest limits of which prudence will admit. The food of our inmates is plain, and what we do not supply ourselves from the produce of our land is obtained at the lowest contract or market rates. Their garments are homely and of such texture as promises to be most useful, while they are prepared by ourselves—tailoring and the needle being extensively employed in the female department for the supply of both the male and female branches. Most of the daily routine of domestic duties is discharged by the inmates, and it will be at once seen that the services to be performed in the kitchen and laundry alone become serious, when pertaining to a household embracing nearly a thousand. In this way we avail ourselves of our resources at all practical points. It became necessary, in the early part of the season, for general sanitary reasons, and particularly in view of the approaching pestilence, to revise, to a great degree, the drainage of the boys' house—a work involving much labor and some expenditure. It was all performed by a detail from the larger boys."

The garden has been found a fruitful source of labor, at the same time one which affords to those engaged therein all the advantages of open-air exercise. A new branch of labor has been carried on successfully during the past year—the manufacture of hoop-skirts. This gives employment to about thirty-five of the smaller boys and seventy girls who were not formerly employed in the workshops. They have shown themselves well adapted to this light labor, rapidly acquiring the necessary degree of skill.

The increasing number of commitments, which, it is stated, has swollen from 500 to 1,000 annually, operates unfavorably, not only in a financial point of view, but in the consequent over-crowding from inadequate accommodation. In the plan of reformation, the feature of isolation in the dormitories is considered indispensable, but such is the pressure upon the institution of late, that to some extent the Board—much against its will—has had to disregard this important condition. This fact gave the managers considerable uneasiness at the approach of cholera last year, but they claim as the result of cleanliness and caution, faithful nursing and high medical skill in relation to this disease, that they were able to detect and report to the proper authority the first symptom of the malady. And that, although within a few hundred feet of the building on Ward's Island used as a cholera hospital, and which sometimes contained as many as forty cases, only a solitary death occurred from this disease among the children, and that this was the first case. There are other forms of disease, however, continues this report, which if once introduced among us—malignant typhus, for instance—might prove much less manageable.

Keeping this matter of overcrowding in view the Board calls for a new building. It is proposed to connect the boy's school and dining-halls with the main building at a point indicated by the rotunda. Thus, it is claimed, accommodation for about 200 more than the present number would be obtained, besides the advantage of establishing a union of these halls with the dormitories of the same building—a matter very desirable during inclement weather.

"The space designed to be covered embraces about one hundred and fifty feet in length; it is not proposed to carry the basement and first floor over the entire distance, but to leave open spaces at both ends for free ventilation between the grounds of the two divisions; thus the new structure would here form an extended gallery, or corridor, overhead. The proposed enlargement it is claimed would not only provide for a considerable increase of numbers, but would furnish a remedy against the evil above alluded to—viz., the present overcrowding of the dormitories—as also against those which arise from the constantly increasing requirements of our labor."

The report then goes on to show how successful has been its action in the providing of homes for the boys, and the successful working of the system of indenture. Upon the subject of finding fitting avocations for the inmates where they will be subject to the necessary restraint and receive adequate training to become useful members of society, the report says:

A SCHOOL-SHIP CALLED FOR.

"The idea has long been a favorite one with some of our members that a ship of discipline and instruction would, under proper regulations, form a valuable adjunct to the House of Refuge. The suggestion has been already carried into practice in other places in connection with organizations similar to our own, and is considered so much of a success in Massachusetts, that another ship has lately been added to the one with which the experiment commenced.

We feel confident that many of these lads contain good material for such an enterprise; they are self-reliant, fearless, and quickly adapt themselves to new conditions; many of them are bright lads, of good parts, and make apt scholars; they are naturally, and from their previous history, adventurous, and would be rather attracted than repelled by the idea of a seafaring life. The necessary probation would doubtless cool the ardor of some, but the marine service would in due time receive the accession of a valuable body of seamen, well trained in the theoretical part of their duties, combined with a good deal of practical skill, and requiring only a short experience of rough water to put them well forward in their profession.

The present great want of our merchant service arises from the absence of a class of skillful and reliable seamen of native birth, and we believe this applies without distinction as to rank. It operates greatly to the public detriment, and calls loudly for a remedy. If an experiment of the nature of the one proposed should prove a success, there is at once presented a wide and constantly-growing field upon whose resources we can annually draw to supply the deficiency. In this the Board would not depart from the direct line of their work as that of a reformatory, but would only endeavor to secure, in a two-fold direction, the best interests of the State, and that in a manner entirely consonant with their main design. The chief question is not so much whether these boys can acquire a proper knowledge of the duties of a seafaring life—for that they will do readily—but whether the influences brought to bear upon them will so counteract those of early neglect and association as to make them reliable. We are of opinion that, to a very considerable extent, they will, particularly when we reflect that a ship always is, or ought to be, a school of discipline, and has often hitherto been regarded and used as such for the irregular and wayward. This particular phase of the question is also to be considered in the light of the present moral status of the service, and here we would say that, after the corrective agencies have been applied for a sufficient period, we think that these boys will take their place, as regards their moral standing and fitness, at least on a level with the majority of those whose duties they will be trained to discharge. We might advert to the fact that there are now at least two ships in commerce well commanded by those who were once subject to the authority of this Board, and who probably owe to the House of Refuge the best part of their moral training."

This proposition the managers press with emphasis upon the attention of the Legislature, deeming it to be one of great importance.

The close of the year leaves the Institution with an indebtedness of nearly $19,000. The appropriation of $19,922 36 by the last Legislature to pay off the debt existing at the close of 1865, relieved it at the time, but as it is stated, owing to the increase in numbers, together with the high cost of living, it was necessary to raise by temporary loans an amount sufficient to carry it through the year 1866.

The current expenses of the year were:

For the support of inmates	$114,705 44	
For insurance, interest, and sending children West	4,886 20	
Total	$119,591 64	

To meet this amount there were applicable of the receipts for the year:

From the State Comptroller	$35,000 00	
From the City Comptroller	11,000 00	
Labor of the children	45,790 70	
Theatre licenses, Board of Education, &c	17,992 30	
		109,783 00
Deficiency		$9,808 64
Viz: Due the Treasurer	$7,275 10	
Due the Library fund	2,533 54	
		$9,808 64

STATISTICS.

The report of the Superintendant is a highly valuble document and merits the careful attention of the statistician. We regret that we have not space enough for it in detail. We give two of the tables: Table No. 3, showing the parentage of 750 children received during the year 1866, and table No. 10, showing the cost of support *per capita*.

Showing the Parentage of 750 children received during the year 1866.

Americans	100	Scotch	11
Irish	455	Polish	1
Germans	97	Jewish	1
English	33	Spanish	3
Africans	37	Welsh	1
French	10	Italians	1
Total			750

Showing the cost of support per capita, yearly and daily, in the different items of expense; also the gross cost, the earnings of the children, and the net cost to the State and City.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES, 922.

	Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.
Provisions	$48,821 04	$52 96	14.05
Clothing	23,673 47	25 67	7.
Salaries	18,088 82	19 61	5.03
Fuel, Light, Bedding, Furniture and Buildings and Repairs	18,359 55	19 91	5.04½
School and Chapel for Books and Stationery	1,105 51	1 20	.03½
All other items of Expense not included in the foregoing	4,509 18	4 91½	1.03
Gross Expenses	114,665 38	124 27	34.
Earnings by Children	45,763 60	49 41.8	13.04
Net Expenses	68,932 92	74 64	20.04

The report is exceedingly interesting throughout, and concludes with extracts of correspondence with the farmers and others to whom the children had been apprenticed, of a highly gratifying nature to the Board, as evidence of the success of their system of reform.

BILLIARDS.

Tournaments in Progress, and Matches in Prospective, &c., &c.

A tournament of amateur players is now being held at the rooms of McDEVITT & WIEMAN, No. 185 Sixth-avenue, the number of contestants being six, the games 500 points carroms, push-shot barred—played with 2¼ balls, on a full-sized, four-pocket Phelan & Collender table, and the prizes a valuable gold watch and a diamond ring. The playing occurs nightly in the large exhibition hall connected with McDEVITT's billiard-rooms, and thus far five out of the necessary fifteen games have been decided, excellent play having been shown in all.

The competitors are Messrs. H——d, B——, W——n, L——, N——n and H——l, the favorites being the three first named.

To-night the tournament will be suspended in favor of the match for $500 between JOHN McDEVITT and WILLIAM WICKS, the latter one of the most finished amateurs in the States. The game is to be 250 points, French carroms. With the view of limiting the number of spectators to the capacity of the hall, complimentary tickets have been issued, which may be obtained of either contestant.

To-night, also, the contest for the championship of Connecticut, between HEWINS and WALLAHAN, takes place at Allyn Hall, Hartford; and on Thursday night, at Bumstead Hall, Boston, WILLIAM A. TOBIN and EDWARD DANIELS are to contend, at a similar game—four-ball carrom, 1,500 points up—for the championship of Massachusetts and $500.

During the last four weeks a tournament has been in progress at the leading Philadelphia billiard-rooms, to determine the championship of Pennsylvania. But three games now remain to be played; and the competition having been virtually narrowed down to a question of superiority between VICTOR ESTEPHE and EDMUND H. NELIUS—though six others are engaged—the decisive contest between the experts named will come off in Philadelphia on Thursday night next.

A match is in embryo between PIERRE CARME and JOHN McDEVITT, which, if made, will embrace rather novel terms. CARME, it is reported, desires to play McDEVITT a series of alternate French and American games for $500 a side, until either he wins an American game or McDEVITT a French game.

JOSEPH DION, the champion billiard player, has leased Nordheimer's Music Hall, Montreal, and will open it as a billiard-room early in the Spring. The main room will have fourteen tables, and the minor room two.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman McBrien.

WHITFIELD CASE, who keeps a meat market at No. 191 Third-street, caused the arrest of GEORGE HENDERSON, (colored,) by Officer MEAGHER, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of burglary. It appears that Mr. CASE's cellar door was broken open, an entrance being effected through another door, and two coats, valued at $80, were stolen. The stolen property was found in possession of the prisoner, and he confessed his guilt. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. HENDERSON is 14 years of age, a native of Salem, N. J., and "does most anything for a living."

EXCISE CASES.

The following named persons were yesterday held to bail in the sum of $300 each for trial on charges of having violated the Excise Law: Leopold Leopold, 22 Mott; Charles Harris, 106 Cherry; Michael O'Malley, 258 West; Francis McLaughlin, 113 Mulberry; Edward Kunsdahl, 53 Bayard; Charles Seegner, 51 Bayard; Martin Reynolds, 67 James, and Henry Numen, 12 Howard. At the same time twenty-six persons were arraigned before the Court on charges of intoxication, the greater part of whom were arrested at the Jersey City ferry on Sunday. Nearly all of them were fined $10 each, a few being locked up in default of payment.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mrs. ROSA SMITH, of No. 221 William-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made oath that she had lost on the 20th of last September, one gold watch, twenty bed sheets, and other property of the value of $96. Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, had arrested LILLIE BROWN on suspicion, and he stated that the prisoner had confessed the theft and pawning the property. She was accordingly held for trial, despite her plea of innocence. LILLIE is a native of England, aged 19, and a waiter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INSURANCE RATES ADVANCED.—The New-York Fire Underwriters met yesterday and passed the following resolutions, which will be found to effect a material advance in rates:

Resolved, That the rates on mercantile and storage risks (buildings and contents) be subjected to an advance regulated by the following standard, viz.: Risks now rated by standard surveys and classifications of hazards at 50 cents to be written at 60 cents; 55 at 70; 60 at 75; 65 at 80; 70 at 85; 75 at 95; 80 at 100; 85 at 105; 90 at 115; 95 at 120; 100 at 125; 105 at 130, with the proportionate rate for participation policies.

Resolved, That 15 cents be added to the rate on all buildings for the absence of iron shutters from any part of any building which the Committee on Surveys report as needing such protection, and such shutters shall be so made as to allow of their being opened from the outside, and to be affixed in a manner which shall meet the approval of the Committee on Surveys.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the use of rolling iron doors and shutters on buildings is highly objectionable, and that the Committee on Surveys be directed to consider any building having such doors and shutters as being without shutters.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The offer of the Post-office Commission, consisting of Mayor HOFFMAN, Postmaster KELLY, District-Attorney COURTENAY, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, MOSES TAYLOR and CHAS. H. RUSSEL, to pay the sum of $15,000 to architects for plans for the new building in City Hall Park, has been approved by the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior. The Commission will probably communicate this result to the architects in a day or two. It is stated that there will be fourteen awards in all. The highest is to be $5,000; the second, $3,000; the third, $2,000, and the fourth $1,000, and there will be five awards of $500 each, and five more of $300 each. Specifications and other matters pertaining to the affair will be before the public shortly, as soon as decided on by the Commission.

THE ORIENTAL SALOON CASE.—The examination in the case of GEORGE LEA, the alleged proprietor of the Oriental Saloon, at No. 652 Broadway, (upon which a descent was made by the Police at an early hour on Sunday morning, the 27th ult.) was yesterday taken up before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Officers O'REILLY, BARTON and MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that the place was well known to the authorities as a resort for thieves, prostitutes and disorderly persons, and that the Police were frequently called in to quell disturbances that occurred in the saloon. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT WHISKY TRANSFER.—An order has been received by Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second Internal Revenue Collection District, to the effect that the privilege of withdrawing spirits from one general bonded warehouse to another warehouse shall not be allowed when both houses are in New-York or Brooklyn, unless special permission is given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It has been discovered that important frauds take place during these transfers.

SNEAK THIEF.—Some time between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the dwelling of CHARLES STEVENS, No. 89 Bedford-street, was entered by a sneak thief, who gained access through the front door, and then carried off a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $200 and $40 in United States Treasury notes, the property of Messrs. HENRY GLASSFORD, JAMES STEVENS and GEO. MALONIE. The rogue left no trace behind him, and the Ninth Precinct Police are somewhat at fault in their search.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, as Officer DAVIS, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was on post, he discovered flames on the fourth floor of No. 297 Bowery, occupied as a photograph gallery by AUGUST GEBHARD. An examination of the premises resulted in finding the flames in the chemical store-room, and they were extinguished by the officer without an alarm. The damage to the stock and building amounted to $200; insured.

IMPORTANT WHISKY SEIZURE.—An important seizure of whisky has been made of the property of N. PIKE & Co., West Fourteenth-st, on suspicion that it was illegally withdrawn from bond. Two hundred barrels of this were at the distillery, and two hundred upon a lighter supposed to be on the way to the same establishment. One hundred and fifty barrels further were seized in another place, which is also supposed to belong to the same firm.

THE FIRE INSURANCE CONVENTION.—The fifth annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will be held in this City on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M., in the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, No. 156 Broadway. Delegates to the Convention are requested to call at the rooms and register their names.

MISS ANNE E. DICKINSON.—Miss DICKINSON delivers her lecture, "Something to Do," at the Cooper Institute, this evening. It has been received with great enthusiasm in other places, and those best acquainted with the lecturer's past efforts say it is fully equal to the best of them.

LECTURE ON IRELAND AND THE IRISH.—This evening Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture on "Ireland and the Irish" at the Baptist Church, Macdougal-street, opposite Vandam,

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—ALLEGED BRIBERY OF AN ALDERMAN—PROTEST AGAINST A QUARANTINE AT CONEY ISLAND.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Alderman FISHER, the President, in the chair. After calling the roll, some dispute occurred in relation to the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting. Alderman O'KEEFE contended that those present had sprung a trap by adjourning in five minutes after the time fixed for meeting. Alderman HATHAWAY contended that the adjournment was proper, as a quorum of the members had failed to make their appearance at the proper hour. The minutes, after some further wrangling, were then approved, and business was proceeded with. Communications from Police Captains WADDY, of the Forty-fourth, and MULLEN of the Forty-fifth Precincts, were received, in which they requested that repairs be made to their station-houses. The subject was referred to the proper committee. A communication from Mr. J. O. NODYNE, late Street Commissioner, was received, in reference to certain returns in relation to sales of land belonging to the city. In explanation, the Commissioner states that the proper returns relative to the sales had been made to the County Treasurer, which being satisfactory, the communication was accepted and placed on file. The same Committee reported against paying damages claimed by Mr. HUGH MONAGHAN, for injuries sustained in consequence of the unsafe condition of the dock at the foot of North Second-street, E. D. A resolution denying the claim was adopted. The City Clerk was, by resolution, directed to advertise for proposals and estimates for repairing the Armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, on Fourth-street, E. D. The Committee on Public Lands reported in favor of paying Mr. WM. HANNIGAN's bill for repairs of the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. The report was laid on the table, as it was said that the work had not been properly done. The contract for keeping the fire apparatus in the Western District in order, for the sum of $10,750 a year, was awarded to Mr. PATRICK HUGHES. The Special Committee on the subject of the reported bribe to an Alderman for promising the influence of the Common Council to transfer the railroad tracks from Greene-avenue to Gates-avenue, submitted their statement, which was to the effect that, after a careful investigation, they had failed to find that any Alderman had asked for or received any money for such purpose. A resolution was appended to the effect, that in the opinion of the Committee no attempt had been made to bribe any Alderman. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted. The Auditor submitted a communication to the effect that he had no authority to pay the bills of gas companies, as no contract had been entered into between the companies and the city; also, that the Joint Board had failed to make provision for lighting all the public buildings. The subject was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas. On motion of Alderman CASHOW, a resolution was adopted that 100 guns be fired from Fort Greene—that the national flags be displayed on the public buildings, and that the public offices be closed on Friday next, the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birth-day. Alderman BERGEN offered the following resolutions in relation to the proposed location of a Quarantine Station on Coney Island.

Whereas, It is currently reported, and there is reason to apprehend, that a project is on foot to establish a Quarantine station on Coney Island, not only without the consent of our citizens, but against their wishes and interests, and in violation of their dearest rights and privileges; and

Whereas, We believe this measure will be highly prejudicial, not only to the present welfare and happiness, but to the future growth and prosperity of the entire City and county; therefore

Resolved, That this Board do respectfully, but most earnestly and seriously remonstrate against the passage of any act by the Legislature of this State, having for its object the removal of the Quarantine establishment, or of any part thereof from the County of Richmond to the County of Kings.

Resolved, That the Representatives of this County in the State Senate and Assembly, be specially directed to give the subject their immediate attention, and that they endeavor to prevent the consummation of the project by all honorable means in their power.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to each of our said Representatives in Albany.

The resolutions were adopted, after which the Board adjourned.

THE KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AND COURT HOUSE.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday—the President, Mr. WM. M. LITTLE, in the chair—Mr. SCHOLES, from the Committee on Lunatic Asylum, presented a report on the subject referred to them, of examining the cost of enlarging the building, and also as to the number of boarders at present accommodated. The Committee had called upon the physician of the institution, who gave a statement, from which it appeared that there are at the present time 490 patients in the institution, of whom 54 are boarders paying an average of $5 per week, although when the amount could not be paid, less money was taken. For this board money they got a little better food than the ordinary patients, but there was no other difference in their treatment. The total amount of board received for patients during the past year was $10,338. In connection with the report, Supervisor SCHOLES moved for the adoption of the resolution offered at the previous meeting, directing the Committee on Laws and Applications to the Legislature to prepare an act for presentation to the Legislature, authorizing the county to borrow the sum of $130,000, payable in 1883, for the purpose of building an additional wing to the Lunatic Asylum. After some discussion the resolution was put and lost by a vote of 11 yeas to 13 nays. Subsequently a motion was made and carried that the Board, when it adjourns, adjourn to meet at the Lunatic Asylum, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Gen. CROOKE offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing this Board to take the land adjoining the County Court-house, on the east to Boerum-street and on the west as the Board may designate, by Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose.

The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned.

THE PARKS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Judge LOTT, of the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision in relation to the matter of the proceedings for the improvement of Brooklyn Heights, under an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1865, which reverses the decision of the Special Term. The object of the act is to improve all those small plots, ending at the terminus of different streets on the Heights, and extending from Columbia-street to the edge of the hill above Furman-street. The design is to make a miniature Park of each plot. In his decision, Judge LOTT assumes that it would have been competent and lawful for the City of Brooklyn to have taken the lands in question for a public street or highway on the payment of a nominal sum therefor, on the ground that the original proprietors had dedicated the same to that purpose; but it does not follow that they can be appropriated and opened, and that the title thereto can become vested in the City as "public places," under the act above referred to, without making full compensation for the same. Those proprietors had a right to make such a disposition of their lands as their interests or wishes dictate, and they will be bound to that extent and no further; and when they declared that they would be willing to dedicate the same for the purpose of a street, whenever the public authorities would accept the dedication, the property, nevertheless, continued subject to their control and absolute enjoyment until such acceptance was made. The Judge is of the opinion that the Commissioners have erred in allowing a nominal compensation only to the owners of property taken, and the order at Special Term, confirming this report, must be reversed, with $10 costs on each appeal to the applicants. An order must be entered to that effect, and denying the motion for confirmation, and referring it back to the same Commissioners for revision and correction.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BROOKLYN.—The Registrar reports the following as the number of deaths and the principal causes thereof, for the week ending Feb. 16: The total number was 143, of which 30 were men, 30 women, 50 boys and 33 girls. The principal causes were scarlet fever 6, measles 2, consumption 18, convulsions 11, debility 7 bronchitis 5, disease of brain 9, croup 3, erysipelas 4, typhoid fever 3, paralysis 2, marasmus, teething, typhus fever, suicide, burns, &c., 1 each. The mortality by wards was as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	—	XII	7
II	10	XIII	11
III	2	XIV	8
IV	6	XV	6
V	9	XVI	9
VI	10	XVII	6
VII	7	XVIII	1
VIII	6	XIX	5
IX	4	XX	2
X	12	Villages	11
XI	11		
Total			143

Of the above 51 were under one year of age.

NATIVITIES.—United States, 109; Ireland, 20; England, 6; Germany, 6; West Indies, 1; Holland, 1.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man employed in the New-York and Brooklyn saw-mill on Ninth-street, South Brooklyn, named PATRICK LEDWITH, was almost instantly killed by the falling of a piece of timber, which struck upon his head. The accident was the result, evidently, of the man's own carelessness in not having properly fastened the hooks to which the ropes were attached. The deceased leaves a wife and three children residing in Smith-street, near Nelson-street. Coroner SMITH held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SAD EFFECTS OF DRAM DRINKING.—A youth named JOHN MCKAY, aged 16 years, died at his parents' residence, No. 32 Raymond-street, yesterday morning, as supposed from the effects of excessive drinking. Deceased was employed in a tobacco manufactory near the jail, and meeting some of his companions, the bottle was evidently passed around. The result was congestion of the brain, and death. Deceased was apparently in excellent health when he left his home on Sunday. An inquest will be held on the remains this (Tuesday) morning.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE REYNOLDS.—The Brooklyn City Court was adjourned yesterday morning on account of the illness of Judge REYNOLDS. The calendar for to-day will not therefore be taken up until Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday forenoon a party of Italians, named Dominicus Damonte, John Relatis, Louis Debucia, Emanuel Rocker, Andrew Bashalop and John J. Mahilis, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, charged with stabbing CHARLES STUCKEY about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, while he was walking up Newark-avenue. STUCKEY accidently ran against one of the party, who drew a knife and stabbed him in the hip. The injured man was conveyed to his house, No. 225 Railroad-avenue, and the prisoners are held to await the result of his injuries.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new-born male infant was found yesterday forenoon partially buried in a heap of rubbish in an open lot in Morgan-street, Jersey City. Coroner WARREN took charge of the remains, and will hold an inquest on Thursday.

The liquor-dealers of Jersey City will hold a meeting on Thursday to make arrangements for closing their saloons during church time on the Sabbath.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1103—Connolly, Jr., vs. Crane.
1105—O'Brien vs. Corf.
1107—Van Zandt vs. Wilcox.
1109—Harris vs. The Mercantile Trading Company.
1111—Snow vs. The Empire Pen Company.
1115—Bacharah vs. Fels.
1121—Briggs vs. Hicks.
1131—Stohzer vs. Allen.
1139—Sherlock vs. Lamont.
1143—Judson vs. Bigley, impl'd.
1147—Wehrkamp vs. Boedenmeiser.
1149—Anderson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1151—Derrickson vs. Busher.
1153—Blake vs. Miner.
1155—Lindsley vs. Montum.
1163—Coleman vs. Stanley.
1165—Cook vs. Watts.
1171—De Ford vs. Dodd.
1175—Latta vs. Beames.
1181—Leffingwell vs. Hill, et al.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1448—Bailey vs. Ferris, Executor.
1464—Lenox vs. Quigley.
1468—Blakesley vs. Wyman.
1484—Gordon vs. Latson.
850—Walker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
1432—Broakman vs. Hammill.
1502—Rookham vs. Nomain.
1504—Tallman vs. Wright, et al.
1506—Ashworth vs. Scott et al.
1508—Osgood vs. Rist, et al.
1510—Whitlock vs. Laycroft.
1516—Gootman vs. Wallberg.
1518—Miller vs. Reis.
1520—Rathburn vs. Leland.
1522—Donnaramna vs. Sweaton.
1524—Osgood vs. Martin.
1526—Kabbe vs. Smith, Administrator.
1528—Genet vs. Courson.
1530—Hecker vs. Schmidt.
1532—Bradley vs. Lewis.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
565—De Puy vs. Hurford.
625—Benton vs. Myers.
1069—Post vs. Seaman.
890—Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
1156—Hora vs. Jackson.
399—Thiele vs. Bernheimer.
1163—Wilcox vs. Turley.
685—Schenck vs. Bell.
2754—Sackett vs. Whitney.
387—Freeman vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
653—Christie vs. Haskell.
972—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
883—Sherwood vs. Lane et al.
1061—Hurley vs. McLelland.
619—Shepard vs. The Am. Bank Note Co.
951—Waring vs. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
193—Whitney vs. Townsend.
196—Hilton, et al. vs. Niles, et al.
198—Smith, Administrator, &c., vs. Thomas.
200—Monaghan vs. Vincent.
201—Tweton vs. Tweton.
204—Triod vs. The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
122—Hendricks, et al., Exrs., &c., vs. Stark.
154—Work vs. Ellis et al.
155—Same vs. Same.
176—Cook vs. Hawley.
115—Warren vs. Vance.
43—Billings, Jr., vs. Lawless.
145—Sherlock vs. Lamont, et al.
110—Hunt, et al. vs. Sanger, et al.
114—Coggil, et al. vs. Moloney, impld.
189—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
143—Newby vs. The Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co.
151—Corley vs. Froelgh.
220—Hartshorne, et al. vs. Taylor.
153—Sherman vs. Dickinson.
227—Boyle vs. Marioe, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

The following is a portion of the third Monday Motion Calendar:

Nos.
156—Sietel vs. Waterhouse.
157—Hermance vs. Hermance.
158—Pollock vs. Lowenstein.
159—In re. the Receivership of the Columbian Insurance Co.
160—Githens vs. Watson.
161—James vs. Pollam.
162—Knox vs. Sparks.
163—Ebner vs. Bradford.
164—Shenfield vs. Kingsley.
165—Silliman vs. Lynch.
166—Mitchell vs. Bramwell.
167—Eren vs. Adams.
168—Henry vs. Dodge.
169—Rock vs. Churchill.
170—Watzfelder vs. Kahmeizette.
171—The People ex rel. Mudgett vs. Sykes.
171½—Leggett vs. Thompson.
172—Atlantic Mail S. S. Co. vs. Green.
173—Young vs. Halt, Jr.
174—Parker vs. Raymond.
175—Watkins vs. Muzirer.
176—Casey vs. Purdy.
177—Brown vs. Anderson.
178—Perkins vs. Saltus.
179—Brestin vs. Sneden.
180—Same vs. Same.
181—Hyer, Jr., vs. Hyer.
182—Florence Sewing Machine Co. vs. Scott.
183—Silsby vs. Silsby.
184—Arnold vs. Markham.
185—Wilson vs. Bloodgood.
186—Layes vs. Layes.
187—Wood vs. Wood.
188—Blossom vs. Moore.
189—Henry vs. Hendrickson.
190—Oaks vs. Krohn.
191—Gilleck vs. Gilleck.
192—Palmer vs. Cackshaw.
193—Crowell vs. Haight.
194—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
195—Palen vs. Johnson.
196—Fitch vs. Adams.
197—Smith vs. Eldredge.
198—McFeters vs. Henrick.
199—McQuaide vs. McQuaide.
200—Hosford vs. Chappell.
201—Alexander vs. Howe.
202—Baker vs. Hoagland.
203—Tunon vs. Tirchant.
204—Frund vs. Sachendorf.
205—Kaufman vs. Kellen.
206—Same vs. Moran.
207—Same vs. Kedey.
208—Bamburger vs. Noll.
209—Hendricks vs. Grossener.
210—Donshea vs. Marshall.
211—Ricardson vs. Frank.
212—Dorman vs. Fiske.
213—Behan vs. Behan.
214—The People, &c., John McMahon, Jr., vs. Daly.
215—Brice vs. Palmer.
216—Howe vs. Howe Ma. Co.
217—Lombardo vs. Morse.
218—Starck vs. Starck.
219—Jay Peir vs. DeGroot.
220—In re 77th-st. Assessment Opening.
221—Ashley vs. Kune.
222—Cargell vs. Blanes.
223—Peake vs. Rosenthal.
224—Behan vs. Behan.
225—Barling vs. Eastman.
226—Hobbs vs. Duncan.
227—Munroe vs. Alger.
228—Jacoby vs. Landsberg.
229—Hecht vs. Curtis.
230—McKenzie vs. Scofield.
231—In re. the app. of Morris.
232—McKesson vs. Kahly.
233—Hall vs. Same.
234—Jacobus vs. Monso.
235—Bassett vs. Abren.
236—Noble vs. Kinster.
237—Gorom vs. Bertine.
238—Black vs. McAlear.
239—Ebner vs. Bradford.
240—Dumean vs. Mott.
241—Kelly vs. Cushing.
242—Connally vs. Waldron.
243—Finlay, Jr., vs. McClosky.
244—Redfield vs. Redfield.
245—Leland vs. Johnson.
246—Shelton vs. Brien.
247—McCrary vs. McCrary.
248—Same vs. Same.
249—Barick vs. Brown.
250—Kenneday vs. Smilton.
251—Seiber vs. Circassian.
252—Schurman vs. Ritter.
253—Suydam vs. Tomlinson.
254—In re. the will of Aclles on application of Grant.
255—Ehrsane vs. Lent.
256—Yeumans, Jr., vs. O. L. I. Co.
257—Crawford vs. Waters.
258—Farnham vs. Sutton.
259—In re. the N. Y. O. Hospital.
260—Crawford vs. Lichtenheim.
261—Wight vs. Raprecht.
262—Brainard vs. Spaulding.
263—Weiman vs. Same.
264—Kelly vs. Hallenbeck.
265—Durant vs. Einstein.
266—Clute vs. Griswold.
267—Williams vs. Anderson.
268——— vs. ——.
269——— vs. ——.
270——— vs. ——.

The following is the calender for to-day:

Nos.
25—Mahoney vs. The Mayor, &c.
39—Willis vs. Mayer.
40—Same vs. Mayer.
52—Higgins vs. Van Ranst.
53—Boucher vs. De St. Ors.

The General Call begins at No. 54, Boss, Jr. vs. Coochalete.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nos.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2867—Bertrand vs. Hanbury.
2693—Thomas vs. Rauch.
2905—Barrott vs. the Third-Av. Railroad Co.
2595—McCall vs. the Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
1565—Fabbre vs. Eisner.
2881—Kennedy vs. Simpson.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2769—Burns vs. the Mayor, &c.
2771—Casey vs. the Same.
2321—Healey vs. Evers.
2767—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. the Erie Railway Co.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2781—Railey vs. Waters.
2461—Sinclaire vs. Mixer.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3120—Purvis vs. Meltz.
2552—Deane vs. Rider.
1964—Goodridge vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.
2298—Bertram vs. Lang.
2086—Badger vs. Simpson.
3130—Preg vs. Rasber.
3132—Briggs vs. Pierson.
3134—Davies vs. Mathews.
2918—Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
[illegible]—Rosswog vs. Seymour.
[illegible]—Hender vs. Comstock.
2652—Gonzales vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.
1132—Slattery vs. Clark.
2978—Bishop vs. Jackson.
2984—Walsh vs. Benson.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term will be in session the balance of the month.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
84—Weed vs. Galligher.
118—Hofferleith vs. Schafer.
80—Mitchell vs. Van Name.
92—Goldthwaite vs. Van Alken.
115—Pape vs. Segal.
159—Pugh vs. Williams.
162—Gavitt vs. Christie.
163—O'Rourke vs. Hall.
164—Carrill vs. Ketcham.
165—Hallett vs. Fields.
166—Hayes vs. Hess.
167—Van Winkle vs. Demarest.
168—Bingham vs. Clary.
169—Cook vs. O'Grady.
170—Burrow vs. Cook.
171—Wilson vs. Scribner.
172—Churchill vs. Lehman.
171½—Herneman vs. Robb.
173—Hayes vs. Young.
174—Reed vs. Sheridan.

The State Courts Have No Power to Discharge Enlisted Soldiers on Writs of Habeas Corpus—A Much-Vexed Question Settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 18.

Present, Leonard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

In the matter of John O'Connor, an Enlisted Private, &c., on Habeas Corpus.—This case, which has created considerable interest both in the recruiting offices and in the Courts, was determined yesterday by the decision of a majority of the General Term. One of the Justices dissented.

The facts of the case have been already published in the TIMES, but, briefly, they are as follows: Owen O'Connor, the father of the enlisted soldier, some weeks ago sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of obtaining the custody of his son. This writ was directed to Major-Gen. Butterfield, superintendent of the general recruiting service in this Department, commanding him to produce the body of John O'Connor. The petition sworn to by the father, set forth that his son John was under age at the time of his enlistment, that he lived with him, the father, and that the father supported him and was entitled to his services, he having enlisted without his knowledge or consent.

The return of Gen. Butterfield set forth that O'Connor had been regularly enlisted; that annexed to his enlistment papers was an affidavit and a certificate. From these it appeared that he enlisted in Boston, Mass., on the 12th of December, 1866. The recruit then swore that he was 22 years of age; that he was born in Weymouth, Mass., and was a laborer by occupation. This affidavit of the recruit was taken before a Lieutenant of the United States Artillery. Gen. Butterfield also returned that, in pursuance of the directions of the Judge Advocate General, he did not produce the recruit in Court. They denied the jurisdiction of the Court, but the refusal to produce the recruit was not from any want of respect to the Court. The refusal was from a sense of official duty.

The father of the recruit, in his petition, swore that his son was born in Ireland in 1849, and would not be 18 years of age until the 6th of January, 1867. That when he enlisted the father was supporting him, and had not sold his services, or consented to his enlistment. On this state of facts, the Justice before whom the writ was made returnable, dismissed it, and the petitioner took an appeal to the General Term. Justice Ingraham, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said, that Judges of State Courts might have had exclusive jurisdiction prior to the passage of the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864. It was not clear that the power now remains. There is no doubt but that Congress has the right to pass an act prohibiting the State Justices from interfering with enlistments in the Army or Navy. If Congress possesses the power, the in-

quiry arises whether the provisions of the statutes referred to do not prohibit it. They provide for a mode of discharge by the Secretary of War, and they annex terms and conditions on which such discharges can be granted. The provisions may be construed as having provided a mode by which persons improperly enlisted may be discharged. The Court said it was inclined to yield to the opinion of the Judges of the United States Courts of this district, inasmuch as the petitioner might apply to those Judges. At all events, it was unnecessary to send the case back to the Judge who allowed the writ. The Justice below passed upon the evidence and denied the application. The General Term can only reverse his decision, and make the order he should have made, if he was in error.

Mr. Justice CLERKE concurred in this opinion and said, I agree with Justice INGRAHAM in thinking that the Federal Government has by recent legislation assumed such jurisdiction in cases of this kind as to make it necessarily exclusive. This I think it has a constitutional right to do, under the power given to it "to raise and support armies," &c. See section 8, sub-division 11, of the Constitution of the United States. Besides, this is a controversy to which the United States is a party, as much so as to an action in which a Collector of a port is a party ostensibly, but the United States actually.

Mr. Justice LEONARD delivered a long dissenting opinion, in which, after reciting the facts fully, he gives his reasons for coming to the conclusion that the recruit should be discharged on conditions provided by statute—that is repayment of bounties and advance pay, and returning to the proper officer the Government clothing.

In conclusion, the Justice said: "It is apparent that Gen. Butterfield intended no disrespect to the Court in refusing to produce the recruit, but it must be remembered that martial law is no longer prevailing, and now, as before the war, the military are subordinate to law and to the orders of the civil tribunal. An order should be made reversing the order of the Judge below. That order to direct the production of O'Connor, and, after his production, he should be discharged on complying with the conditions above mentioned."

Important to Doctors of Medicine—The Right to Advertise Diseases and Their Remedies.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 18.
Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Ingraham.

The People vs. McKay.—The defendant claims to be able to cure certain diseases. He said he had remedies for those diseases, and from time to time he had printed and circulated notices, handbills, &c., which set forth what diseases he would cure, and where and when and how he would do it. The People had this doctor arrested, tried, convicted, and, we believe, sentenced to imprisonment—all under the law which prohibits the sale, publication or distribution of obscene books, pictures, &c. After conviction the prisoner's counsel took the questions of law involved to the General Term. Yesterday that Court rendered the following decision:

We do not think the publication in this case is such as to justify the prisoner's conviction on the ground that it was an obscene publication. It contains nothing that is offensive, except that it names the diseases which the prisoner professed to cure. If the mere mention of the disease is offensive, so as to bring it within the definition of this offence, very few of the newspapers would be free from like charges. It cannot be said to be immoral to cure any disease, or to make public the names of those who have remedies therefor. The judgment should be reversed.

Important Orders and Decisions in the General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 18.
Present, Presiding Justice Leonard, and Clerke, and Ingraham, J. J.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, the following order was made: *Ordered*, That the New-York Life and Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company be notified by the Clerk that the annual accounts to be furnished to the Supreme Court in January of each year, have not been received, and requesting such companies to send them in forthwith. *Ordered*, That the Chamberlain be requested to furnish this Court with the annual account of moneys held by him, belonging to suitors and others in this Court. The Clerk is directed to send a copy of these orders to the parties above named.

DECISIONS.

CASES ARGUED AT THE JANUARY TERM.

Pastley vs. Sherman; affirmed with costs; Wm. R. Griffiths vs. Thos. A. Scott et al.; order reversed and injunction continued with $10 costs of appeal; opinion by Ingraham, J. The People ex rel. the New-York and Brazil Mail Steamship Company vs. The Commissioner of Taxes, &c., of the City of New-York; judgment for respondents, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Murphy vs. Gross; order affirmed, with $10 costs to abide the event. Opinion by Clerke, J. William Niblo vs. John Binsse et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff consent to deduct $135 62, and also a portion of the interest, as stated in the opinion, within ten days; but if such consent be given, judgment affirmed for the balance. Opinion by Ingraham J. Gray vs. Woodcock; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J., Ingraham, J. dissenting. Jeremiah O'Brien, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Leonard, J. A. J. Fitch vs. John W. Russell; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Before Leonard, P. J. and Clerke and Sutherland.

George G. McKlenn vs. Wm. March, impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by LEONARD, P. J.

Before Leonard, Clerke and Ingraham.

Eugene Kelly et al. vs. Wm. Cushing et al.; order reversed and injunction restored, with $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of appeal; opinion by INGRAHAM, J., CLERKE, J., dissenting. McChase vs. Maynard; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered before Referee, costs to abide the event; opinion by INGRAHAM, J., CLERKE, J., dissenting. Richard L. Allen vs. Samuel R. Bowman; motion for reargument denied. In the matter of John O'Connor, an enlisted private, &c., on *habeas corpus*, order affirmed; opinion by INGRAHAM, J., LEONARD, P. J., dissenting.

CASES HEARD AT THE APRIL TERM, 1866.
Before Barnard, Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.

Yeatman vs. David Clark; judgment reserved and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Gillian L. Gillian vs. David Clark; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

CASES HEARD AT THE NOVEMBER TERM, 1866.
Before Barnard, P. J., and Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Hickson Sarles vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J., Ingraham, J., dissenting. Wm. W. Thorp vs. Keokuk Coal Company of City of New-York; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. Wm. S. Whitlock vs. Asa L. Shipman, ex. r., &c., of D. Farsham, deceased; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. John Throll and J. W. Thompson vs. Simon Kram; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. James P. Mix vs. The Niagara Insurance Company; judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide the event; opinion by Barnard, P. J., Ingraham, J., dissenting. Joseph C. Fisher vs. Louisa H. Hepburn et al.; order affirmed, with $10 costs; Barnard, P. J., dissenting.

In addition to the above, the following decision was rendered: "The motions made on behalf of Thomas S. Alexander and George Jones for admission to the Bar are granted."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 18.
By Sutherland, J.

Wm. E. Johnston vs. The Consolidated Silver Mining Company et al.; motion for inspection of books, &c., granted. Bartolome Blanco vs. Mary E. Taylor et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

By Clerke, J.

The People *ex rel.* Justi Lanchantir et al. vs. Pierre A. La Costa et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. Chas. S. Faulkner et al. vs. Reuben Hatch; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Justice Leonard.

In re the application of Joseph Mangin, convicted of disorderly conduct; the writ of *habeas corpus* is discharged, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the officer.

Injunction Against a Benevolent Society—Elections by Acclamation.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 18.
Before Judge Jones.

David Selig et al. vs. L. K. Goldsmith et al.—This was a motion to continue an injunction heretofore obtained against the officers of the "Isaacha Widow and Orphan Fund Benevolent Society," restraining them from proceeding in any of their official duties. All the parties to the action are members of the aforesaid Society, and plaintiffs claim that on the 28th of January ultimo, the defendants, comprising a portion of the officers of the Society, entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of foisting upon the Society three additional trustees; that, without giving notice to the other officers, they held a meeting on that day at which the three additional trustees were "declared" by the Chairman, Goldsmith, who is President of the Society, "to be elected by acclamation;" that immediately following such pretended election, the three newly-made trustees, together with Goldsmith and one of the other defendants, drew from the funds of the Society, in bank, the sum of $400, which was misappropriated. Plaintiffs ask for a continuation of the injunction pending an application for an order declaring the election void, and for the repayment of the $400 into the funds of the Society.

Defendants, on the contrary, claim that the election was legal, and in accordance with the usual custom of the Society, and they deny that the money drawn from bank has been misappropriated. Decision reserved.

Blumenstiel & Cohen for plaintiffs; S. Hursch for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 18.
By Judge Jones.

John B. Fogerty vs. Lewis Audenried et al.; motion granted. Frederick D. Pfaff vs. Michael Doody; motion denied without costs. Stephen E. Hatfield vs. The New-York Zinc Company; motion granted. Emanuel Hoffman vs. Manhattan Insurance Company; motion for commission granted. Peter Hauerh vs. Oliver H. Ferris; motion granted and referee appointed. Michael K. Wilson vs. Nathaniel M. Terry, an extra allowance of five per cent. granted. David W[illegible] vs. James Lynch, Sheriff; judgment approved. National Bank of North America vs. Alex. J. Mayer et al.; [illegible] discharged. [illegible] vs. James W. [illegible]; motion for [illegible] denied. Alex. L. Fairweather vs. J. Van Winkle Satterly; motion granted on terms. Wm. Moses vs. Geo. W. Barker et al.; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Robertson.

Israel J. Davis vs. Sylvanus Mayo et al. See motion with Special Term Clerk.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The case of James Tierney, indicted for murder, was called yesterday; but the prisoner's counsel not being ready to proceed to trial, it was adjourned till Thursday, and the Court adjourned until that day.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer having closed their business on Friday last, that of the General Sessions was impaneled yesterday. The following is the

GRAND JURY FOR THE TERM.

C. J. Livingston, Foreman,	Daniel H. James,
Joseph S. Farrington,	Stephen A. Frost,
Wm. Shute,	Moses B. Taylor,
Wm. Beard, Jr.,	Abraham B. Knapp,
Thos. M. Partridge,	Maturin L. Delafield,
Henry Bayliss,	James C. Dally,
Thos. M. Lewis,	Samuel H. Cornell,
Geo. J. Forrest,	Washington M. Thurman,
Washington L. Cooper,	Jeremiah Devlin,
Levi Apgar,	Wm. B. Williamson,
Robert Mook,	Theodore Martine.

Judge RUSSELL charged the Grand Jury on the usual points necessary for them to understand in dealing with the various charges likely to be brought before them, and they retired for deliberation.

Charles B. Manuel *alias* "Bummer Charley," charged with the murder of Henry Schloser, in the Eighth Ward, on the 29th of December last, was arraigned for trial. Only eleven men could be obtained out of the whole panel, who had not previously formed an opinion on the case, as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The Court then ordered an additional panel to be drawn, of fifty citizens, and adjourned until to-day, when it is expected that the trial will proceed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 18, 1867.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	900 N. Y. Cen.	99½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109⅜	2500 do	99⅝
11,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109⅞	300 do	99⅝
100,000 do	110	200 do ...s30	99
80,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107⅛	300 do ...s10	99⅛
15,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	105⅞	300 do ...2d call	99⅝
20,000 U.S.5s.10-40s..C.	101½	400 do	99⅜
4,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	500 Erie R.	55⅛
800 do	105⅞	500 do	55½
4,800 do ...3d Ser.	105⅞	200 do	55⅜
10,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105¾	200 do	55⅜
4,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '75	93	200 do ...s60	55⅝
5,000 Ohio 6s, '70	99½	200 do ...b30	55⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	66	1200 do ...2d call	55½
5,000 do ...2d call	65	150 Erie R. Pr.	70
3,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	65¼	100 Reading R.	103⅝
15,000 do	65	100 do	103⅝
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	24⅝	300 do	103⅜
1000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	300 do	103⅜
4000 Erie R. 4th M.	91½	300 do ...2d call	103⅝
3000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100	100 M. S. & N. I. R b30	71½
2000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	94	100 do	71½
2,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	83	400 do	71⅜
1000 Cleve & Pitts. 4 M.	74½	900 do	71⅜
4000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	90½	300 do ...2d call	72
3,000 Morris & Es. 2d M	86	500 Ill. Cen. R.	115¾
5 Amer. Ex. Bk.	115	100 do	115½
50 Fourth National	104	300 do	115½
10 Ocean Bank	103	16 do	115⅛
100 Cum. Coal. Pr.	34	200 do	115
200 do ...2d call	33	100 do ...s30	115¼
100 do ...s30	33¾	100 do ...2d call	115⅜
500 West. U. Tel.	43	100 do	115⅞
500 do	43	200 do	115½
1000 do	42⅞	800 Clev. & Pitts.	77½
300 do ...b30	43	200 do ...s60	79
200 do	42¾	400 do	78¾
100 do ...2d call	42⅞	200 do ...b10	78⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co.	10	100 Chi. & N. W. ...b30	34⅞
200 At. M. S. S. Co.	97½	300 do	34¾
100 Adams Ex. Co.	63	400 do	34¾
5 Wells & Fargo's Ex.	64½	100 do ...b30	34¾
6 Amer. Ex. Co.	60	100 do ...b10	34⅞
15 Pac. M. St. Co.	149	100 do ...2d call	35⅛
200 do ...b30	147⅞	100 do	35
375 do	147	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	63⅜
200 do	146	400 do	63⅝
100 do ...b30	147	400 do ...2d call	64⅛
100 do ...b60	146	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	117⅝
100 do ...b30	146½	200 do ...s60	117½
100 do ...2d call	145½	300 do ...2d call	117⅛
500 do	145¼	100 Chic. & R. I.	95⅞
1050 do	145⅛	800 do	96
200 do	145	50 do	96
100 Chic. & Alt.	113¾	100 do ...2d call	96
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'65 New Issue	105⅞	54 Chic. B. & Q. R.	131
2000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99	300 P., F. W. & C.	95½
100 Canton Co.	45½	200 do	95¼
50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	145	600 do	95¾
		20 do	95⅝
		300 Clev. & Pitts R.	79½
		100 Chi. & R. I.	96¼
		100 Clev. & Tol.	117
		50 Chi. & Alt. R.	113¾
		100 P., F. W. & C.	95⅝
		200 do	95⅝

SECOND BOARD.

4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110⅞	100 West. U. Tel.	43
2,000 do	110⅞	14 do	42½
5,000 US.6s.5-20s,C..'65 New Issue	106	100 At. Mail St. C.	97¾
7,000 U.S.5s.10-40s..C.	101½	100 Adams Ex. Co	63
10,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	106	100 N. Y. Central	100⅛
3,000 do	106⅛	800 Erie Railroad	55⅞
2,000 do ...3d Ser.	105⅝	400 do	55⅝
21,000 Tenn. 6s. ...x-c	65⅞	500 do	55¾
23,000 do	66	100 do	55⅝
16,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	65	600 do ...s60	55½
31,000 N. C. St. 6s...N.	52⅞	100 do ...b30	55½
10,000 do	53	26 Erie R. Pref	71
25,000 O. & M. Cer.	25	200 Hud. R. R.	129½
6,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	97½	100 do	130
100 Canton Co.	45⅞	500 M. S. & N. I.	72¼
200 do	45	200 Cleve. & Pitts	79
200 do	45¼	100 do	79⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	33½	100 Chic. & N. W.	35⅜
100 Pacific M. S.	144	900 do ...s3	35⅛
400 do	144⅛	200 do	35⅛
500 do	144¾	700 C. & N. W. Pr.	64½
200 do	145	300 do	64⅝
200 do	146	100 Chic. & R. I.	96⅝
400 do	147	200 do	96⅝
100 do	14[illegible]	49 T., W. & W. R.	38
800 do	148	100 do	39⅜
200 do	148½	500 P., F. W. & C.	96¼
500 do	149	63 do	96½
400 do ...2d call	149	100 Chic. & Alton	114
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	58

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 7-30s,3d S.	105⅝	200 Hudson R. ...sty	128
200 Mar. Pref.	21¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	79
100 Con.Greg. Gold.s10	11	800 do ...s3	79
100 do	11	400 do	78¾
100 do	10⅞	800 do	78⅛
1500 N. Y. Cen.	99⅝	200 do	78⅝
800 do ...s3	99⅛	400 do	78⅝
200 do ...c	99⅝	1200 do	78
300 do ...s3	99⅝	500 do ...b3	78⅛
200 do ...b3	99⅝	500 Chic., R. I. & P.	96
400 Erie Railroad ...c	55⅝	400 do	96⅛
600 do	55⅝	500 do	96¼
1200 do ...s3	55½	200 do ...b5	96¼
1400 do ...c	55½	1500 do	96⅜
400 do ...b3	55⅝	100 Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	98
500 do ...s30	55	400 Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
600 do ...s3	55½	600 do	35
1800 do	55½	400 do	34⅞
800 Reading R ...s3	103¾	500 do ...s3	34⅞
200 do ...b5	103¾	800 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63⅜
800 do	103¾	1200 do ...b3	64¼
200 do ...b30	103¾	800 do	64¼
200 do	103⅝	500 do ...b60	64½
300 Mich. S. & N. I. ...c	71⅝	500 do	64⅜
800 do ...c	71¾	400 do ...s3	64⅛
400 do	71¾	000 P., F. W. & C.	95¾
200 do ...b3	71¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co. ...b30	45½	600 Reading R.	103¼
400 do ...b3	45	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	71⅝
5 Adams Ex. Co.	62½	200 Ill. Cen. R.	115⅛
200 Mariposa Pref.	22	400 Clev. & Pitts	78⅞
100 do	22⅛	200 do ...s15	78¾
100 Quicksilver	38¼	200 Cleve. & Tol.	118
100 West. U. Tel.	43	600 C., R. I. & P.	96⅛
100 do ...b10	43	300 do ...b3	96⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. ...s60	99	200 do	96¼
200 do	99⅛	400 Chi. & N. W.	34¾
100 do ...s3	99½	200 do	34⅞
200 do	99⅝	200 do ...s15	34⅞
100 Pac. Mail	144½	600 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	63⅞
500 Erie Railroad ...c	55¼	200 do ...b10	64
1400 do ...s3	55¼	800 do	64
1000 do	55⅜	100 do ...b5	64
1100 Hud. Riv. R. ...sty	128	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	95½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Mar. Pref.	22½	800 Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
300 Pac. Mail	149½	200 do	35⅛
1500 Erie R.	55⅝	400 Chi. & N.W.P.	64⅜
200 Reading R.	103⅞	300 do	64⅜
400 M. S. & N. I.	72⅛	600 do	64⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts	79⅛	100 do	65
200 Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅝	100 do ...b10	65⅜
200 do ...b3	97	300 do ...b3	65⅛
100 do ...b10	97	100 do	65⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,862,503
Decrease in Specie	1,364,681
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	2,986,052
Decrease in Deposits	2,169,543
Increase in Circulation	179,309

	Feb. 17, 1866.	Feb. 16, 1867.	Feb. 9, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$72,807,700	$74,207,700	$74,207,700
Local Capital..	8,878,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital..	$81,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	243,068,252	253,131,328	250,268,825
Gold and Gold Notes	10,308,758	14,792,626	16,157,257
Other L. Tend'r	64,802,980	64,642,940	67,628,992
Deposits	189,777,990	196,072,292	198,241,835
Circulation	21,460,128	32,956,309	32,777,000
In Sub-Tres'y..	98,296,973	119,311,790	108,958,253

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$843,448	Metropolitan	$2,168,275
Merchants'	810,229	Citizens'	134,209
Mechanics'	569,090	Market	554,800
Union	474,803	St. Nicholas	754,518
Phoenix	291,652	Shoe & Leather	948,517
Tradesmen's	767,156	Continental	534,940
Mer. Exchange..	453,504	Commonwealth..	239,093
Gallatin	494,519	Marine	315,000
Butchers & D.	247,444	Atlantic	99,418
Mechanics & T.	195,720	Importers'	504,320
Leather	212,000	Park	1,000,000
Seventh Ward	178,871	M. Association	308,767
State	140,000	Grocers'	82,417
Am. Exchange	986,866	East River	283,500
Commerce	5,744,355	Fourth	2,925,755
Broadway	900,000	Central	1,635,653
Ocean	788,150	Second	270,000
Mercantile	482,194	Ninth	899,802
Pacific	133,769	First	448,033
Republic	851,500	Third	795,000
Chatham	127,779	N. Y. Exchange.	268,872
N. America	393,493	Tenth	910,100
Hanover	291,158	Croton	180,000
Irving	181,798	N. Currency	90,000

Total 48 National Banks	$32,859,532
Total 13 other National and Local Banks	96,777
Total on Clearing-house report, Feb. 16	$32,956,309

On previous report, Feb. 9	$32,777,000
Increase in circulation	$169,309

The Bank return, as anticipated in our weekly review this morning show that about three millions of Greenbacks and a million and a half in Gold and Gold Notes have been transferred to the Treasury Office—the former in payments for the new Consolidated 5-20s, of which the Treasury is a seller, and the latter in payments for Customs. The Banks have increased their loans, chiefly on the Public Funds, about three millions. And after all these movements they still hold 35 ⅌ cent. lawful Money in reserve as against their Circulation and Deposits. The market for Money to-day is in easy supply to the Brokers at 5@6 ⅌ cent., on pledge of the Public Funds, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on other approved collateral.

The Foreign Exchanges opened firm for the Cunard steamer of Wednesday on the basis of 108⅝@108¾ on London. There was also a large Customs demand for Gold, amounting to $850,000. But, notwithstanding these supports, the Gold Room was ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. weaker than on Saturday, to be ascribed to an improved political confidence here, and to the ordinary demand for our Public Funds abroad. The sales of Gold were 136⅝@136½@136⅜ ⅌ cent. to the close of regular 'Change hours.

The Public Funds were very active, at a general additional advance of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the Gold-bearing Stocks, of which the new Consolidated 5-20s were in most demand at 106@106⅛ ⅌ cent. The old 5-20s of 1862 could not be had in large sums for transportation abroad at any reasonable bid over last week's sales, and the price in the afternoon was 110½@110⅞ ⅌ cent., with perhaps less than half a million of dollars on sale with all the great dealers on Wall-street. The 5-20s of 1865, May and November, which are taken abroad, to a partial extent, through the London market, are also in moderate supply at 108@108⅛ ⅌ cent. A large business was done in 7.30s, at 106@106⅛ for the First Series, and 105⅞@⅞ for the Seconds and Thirds. The 6 ⅌ cents. Gold-bearing of 1881, and the 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s, Gold-bearing, advanced ⅛@⅛ on Saturday's sales.

In the Railway market at the Stock Exchange there was a renewed strong bearish feeling manifested early in the day against Erie, New-York Central and most of the Western Roads. The same disposition extended to Pacific Mail, among the Miscellaneous Stocks. The largely preponderating interest of the Exchange and Street being in this direction, the sales were pressed with much eagerness, and the resulting business quite active. Later in the day, there was a sudden upward turn of 1@2 ⅌ cent. in prices on the Railways and 5 ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail from the cheapest sales of the morning, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Northwest	35½	36⅞
U. S. 5-20s	110	110⅜	N. West Pref.	65	68
U. S. 7.30s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	96⅛	96
N. Y. Central	99⅞	101⅛	Fort Wayne	96	96⅛
Erie	55⅞	56⅝	Cumb'land Coal	35	33½
Hudson	129	131	Quicksilver	29⅞	30⅞
Reading	103⅞	103⅝	W. U. Telegraph	44⅞	43⅛
Mich. Southern	72	72⅞	Mariposa Pref.	21⅜	22½
Illinois Central	115⅛	115	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	25
Pittsburgh	80⅛	79⅞	American Gold	136¾	136⅜
Tennessee 6s	66⅝	66	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following bids were made at the regular Stock Exchange for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	134	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	105⅞
6 ⅌ cent. cou., 1868	131	End coupon, 1874	102
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1881	109⅝	10-40 reg	97
500 & 1,000, 1881	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅞
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	7 3.10, 1st series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅞	7 3.10, 2d series	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1865	107	7 3.10, 3d series	105⅞
5-20, 500 & 1000, 1864	107⅞	52 Reg. 1865	106
7-20, 500 & 1,000	108⅛		

And the following bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	128
Union	115	People's	125
America	134	Market	112
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	101½
National	110	St. Nicholas	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	New-York County	140
Commerce	112	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
Ocean	101½	Park	140
American Exchange	115	Central National	108½
Chatham	140	First National	200
Bank of the Republic	113	Fourth National	103⅞
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. Ecu. Bds.	70
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	87
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	101½	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅛
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 3d mort. '68	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct 1st M.	110½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7⅌c.	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98¼
Ill. Cen. 7⅌ c. 1875	106	Chi. & Alton Inc	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. Int'st B.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	60

Both members of the Stock firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, No. 36 Wall-street, have been admitted to membership at the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 30 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,530,382	Increase	£15,251
Public deposits	6,161,542	Increase	862,863
Other deposits	18,643,429	Decrease	994,417
Gov'nt securities	13,111,068	No change.	
Other securities	10,190,383	Decrease	221,300
Notes unemployed	10,109,835	Increase	146,925

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,807,285, being a decrease of £111,680; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,890,422, showing a decrease of £1,126 when compared with the preceding return.

The Auditor of Cincinnati, in his annual report, gives the following interesting statistics as to the finances of the City of Cincinnati, for the year ending with January:

TOTAL OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Receipts	$2,099,540 56
Disbursements	1,636,496 85

As follows:

General Fund	$762,940 80
Watch Fund	278,459 70
Interest Fund	203,370 00
Superior Court Fund	17,996 57
Fire Department Fund	196,496 48
Light Fund	83,236 78
McMicken Fund	28,386 55
Workhouse Fund	19,686 77
Fire-alarm Fund	52,759 46
Sewerage Fund	60,162 40
Bounty Fund	19,310 00
Street-cleaning Fund	233,822 22
Sinking Fund	78,071 00

The above does not include the expenses of the Public School system, House of Refuge, Water-works, and other special funds.

Of the expenses from the General Fund the following are the important items:

Repairs of bowldered and accepted streets	$163,344 33
Repairs of macadamized streets	22,659 60
Building sewers	31,244 21
Repairing sewers	16,548 69
Improvement of Lincoln Park	11,836 36
Opening streets	71,742 96
Judgments and damages	17,068 58
City printing	31,689 32
Eggleston-avenue sewer	10,009 80
Sanitary purposes	19,323 69

SPECIAL TAXES ASSESSED AND COLLECTED.

Bowlder pavements	$109,056 25
Nicholson pavements	13,431 89
Limestone pavements	9,590 72
Macadamizing	1,950 28
Sidewalk improvements	2,397 99
Sewers	6,697 67
Total	$135,124 75

Total bonded indebtedness of Cincinnati	$3,257,200 00
Total tax on property in Cincinnati, for city purposes, 1.5¼ mills on the dollar	2,071,927 83
Duplicate	133,672,763 00

Total tax on entire duplicate in city, 2.1 6-10 per dollar.

WATER-WORKS.

From the report of the Secretary it appears that the receipts for the past year have been:

From water rents	$293,248 10
From other sources	9,995 14
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1866	567 64
Total	$303,770 88

The disbursements for the same period have been:

For new work, pumping and repairs	$276,575 51
To pay order drawn Nov. 23, 1865	13,556 45
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1867	13,636 92
Total	[illegible]

The expenditures on the Garden of Eden, thus far, have amounted to $60,004 70.

From the report of the engineer in charge of the works, it appears that the number of gallons pumped during the past year has exceeded that of 1865, 264,744,560 United States gallons. The increased revenue of 1866 over 1865 being $22,977, would not be an equivalent or a compensation for said increase of supply. But the water used in cleansing gutters from fire hydrants, during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic, the frequent flushing, with the limited facilities we had, and the unusual waste occasioned by the repeated breaking of the pipe in streets where sewers have been constructed during the last year, will fully account for the excess returned by the engineer.

During the year there were 2,452 miles of pipe laid—12,961 feet. The following is a recapitulation of pipe laid thus far:

	Miles.
1,121 feet 35-inch, equal to	0.214
1,138 feet 20-inch, equal to	0.224
1,389 feet 8-inch, equal to	0.248
9,213 feet 4-inch, equal to	1.744
Laid during the past year	2.452
487,930 feet of all sizes up to January, 1866	92.410
Making total length in use of distributing pipe	94.862
Add 5,263 feet of force main	1.176
Total	96.038

Justice to Comptroller Hulburd.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The financial reporter for the TIMES in Friday's paper entirely misapprehends the purport of the letter of the Comptroller of the Currency, addressed under date of Jan. 7, ultimo, to Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER of the Committee on Banks and Currency, House of Representatives.

The provision in Mr. HOOPER's bill which Mr. HULBURD's suggestion was designed to replace, is as follows:

"The amount of circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall not be more in proportion to its paid-up capital than as follows:

To each association whose capital shall not exceed $300,000, *ninety per cent.*

To each association whose capital exceeds $300,000, but does not exceed $500,000, *eighty per cent.*

To each association whose capital exceeds $500,000, but does not exceed $1,000,000, *seventy per cent.*

To each association whose capital exceeds $1,000,000, *fifty per cent.* of such capital; *but no association shall have an amount of circulating notes exceeding one million of dollars.*"

Mr. HULBURD is opposed to the withdrawal of currency from any Bank that has secured a specified amount in compliance with law, as you will observe upon reference to page 9 of his annual report; but his suggestion was made with a view to obviate an express hardship imposed by that clause of the provision in Mr. HOOPER's bill which prohibits any Bank from having more than *one million* of circulation. By the existing law, every Bank is required to have bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States equal in amount to one-third of its paid-in capital, and if circulation should be limited to one million, many of the larger New-York Banks would be obliged to keep bonds lying idle with the Treasurer upon which no circulation could be obtained.

In the bill of Mr. HOOPER no bank can receive circulation exceeding one million of dollars while the proposition of Mr. HULBURD will give to Banks of

$2,000,000 capital, circulating notes	$1,125,000
3,000,000 capital, circulating notes	1,400,000
4,000,000 capital, circulating notes	1,500,000
5,000,000 capital, circulating notes	1,600,000
10,000,000 capital, circulating notes	3,000,000

The Bank of ten millions of dollars paid-up capital will receive its full quota of circulation upon the one-third of its capital required to be deposited in bonds under the present law.

X.

Price of Grain—The Cental System.

The Secretary of the St. Louis Warehouse Company furnishes to the St. Louis *Republican* the following grain table, showing the value *per cental* of wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats, at a given price per bushel:

Wheat.

Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.
$ 40	$ 66 2-3	$1 40	$2 33 1-3	$2 38	$3 96 2-3
42	70	1 42	2 36 2-3	2 40	4 00
44	73 1-3	1 44	2 40	2 42	4 03 1-3
46	76 2-3	1 46	2 43 1-3	2 44	4 06 2-3
48	80	1 48	2 46 2-3	2 46	4 10
50	83 1-3	1 50	2 50	2 48	4 13 1-3
52	86 2-3	1 52	2 53 1-3	2 50	4 16 2-3
54	90	1 54	2 56 2-3	2 52	4 20
56	93 1-3	1 56	2 60	2 54	4 23 1-3
58	96 2-3	1 58	2 63 1-3	2 56	4 26 2-3
60	1 00	1 60	2 66 2-3	2 58	4 30
62	1 03 1-3	1 62	2 70	2 60	4 33 1-3
64	1 06 2-3	1 64	2 73 1-3	2 62	4 36 2-3
66	1 10	1 66	2 76 2-3	2 64	4 40
68	1 13 1-3	1 68	2 80	2 66	4 43 1-3
70	1 16 2-3	1 70	2 83 1-3	2 68	4 46 2-3
72	1 20	1 72	2 86 2-3	2 70	4 50
74	1 23 1-3	1 74	2 90	2 72	4 53 1-3
76	1 26 2-3	1 76	2 93 1-3	2 74	4 56 2-3
78	1 30	1 78	2 96 2-3	2 76	4 60
80	1 33 1-3	1 80	3 00	2 78	4 63 1-3
82	1 36 2-3	1 82	3 03 1-3	2 80	4 66 2-3
84	1 40	1 84	3 06 2-3	2 82	4 70
86	1 43 1-3	1 86	3 10	2 84	4 73 1-3
88	1 46 2-3	1 88	3 13 1-3	2 86	4 76 2-3
90	1 50	1 90	3 16 2-3	2 88	4 80
92	1 53 1-3	1 92	3 20	2 90	4 83 1-3
94	1 56 2-3	1 94	3 23 1-3	2 92	4 86 2-3
96	1 60	1 96	3 26 2-3	2 94	4 90
98	1 63 1-3	1 98	3 30	2 96	4 93 1-3
1 00	1 66 2-3	2 00	3 33 1-3	2 98	4 96 2-3
1 02	1 70	2 02	3 36 2-3	3 00	5 00
1 04	1 73 1-3	2 04	3 40	3 02	5 03 1-3
1 06	1 76 2-3	2 06	3 43 1-3	3 04	5 06 2-3
1 08	1 80	2 08	3 46 2-3	3 06	5 10
1 10	1 83 1-3	2 10	3 50	3 08	5 13 1-3
1 12	1 86 2-3	2 12	3 53 1-3	3 10	5 16 2-3
1 14	1 90	2 14	3 56 2-3	3 12	5 20
1 16	1 93 1-3	2 16	3 60	3 14	5 23 1-3
1 18	1 96 2-3	2 18	3 63 1-3	3 16	5 26 2-3
1 20	2 00	2 20	3 66 2-3	3 18	5 30
1 22	2 03 1-3	2 22	3 70	3 20	5 33 1-3
1 24	2 06 2-3	2 24	3 73 1-3	3 22	5 36 2-3
1 26	2 10	2 26	3 76 2-3	3 24	5 40
1 28	2 13 1-3	2 28	3 80	3 26	5 43 1-3
1 30	2 16 2-3	2 30	3 83 1-3	3 28	5 46 2-3
1 32	2 20	2 32	3 86 2-3	3 30	5 50
1 34	2 23 1-3	2 34	3 90	3 32	5 53 1-3
1 36	2 26 2-3	2 36	3 93 1-3	3 34	5 56 2-3
1 38	2 30				

Corn and Rye.

Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.
$ 20	$ 35 5-7	$ 72	$1 28 4-7	$1 24	$2 21 3-7
22	39 2-7	74	1 32 1-7	1 26	2 25
24	42 6-7	76	1 35 5-7	1 28	2 28 4-7
26	46 3-7	78	1 39 2-7	1 30	2 32 1-7
28	50	80	1 42 6-7	1 32	2 35 5-7
30	53 4-7	82	1 46 3-7	1 34	2 39 2-7
32	57 1-7	84	1 50	1 36	2 42 6-7
34	60 5-7	86	1 53 4-7	1 38	2 46 4-7
36	64 2-7	88	1 57 1-7	1 40	2 50
38	67 6-7	90	1 60 5-7	1 42	2 53 4-7
40	71 3-7	92	1 64 2-7	1 44	2 57 1-7
42	75	94	1 67 6-7	1 46	2 60 5-7
44	78 4-7	96	1 71 3-7	1 48	2 64 2-7
46	82 1-7	98	1 75	1 50	2 67 6-7
48	85 5-7	1 00	1 78 4-7	1 52	2 71 3-7
50	89 2-7	1 02	1 82 1-7	1 54	2 75
52	92 6-7	1 04	1 85 5-7	1 56	2 78 4-7
54	96 3-7	1 06	1 89 2-7	1 58	2 82 1-7
56	1 00	1 08	1 92 6-7	1 60	2 85 5-7
58	1 03 4-7	1 10	1 96 3-7	1 62	2 89 2-7
60	1 07 1-7	1 12	2 00	1 64	2 92 6-7
62	1 10 5-7	1 14	2 03 4-7	1 66	2 96 3-7
64	1 14 2-7	1 16	2 07 1-7	1 68	3 00
66	1 17 6-7	1 18	2 10 5-7	1 70	3 03 4-7
68	1 21 3-7	1 20	2 14 2-7	1 72	3 07 1-7
70	1 25	1 22	2 17 6-7	1 74	3 10 5-7

Barley.

Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.
$ 40	$ 83 1-3	$ 92	$1 91 2-3	$1 44	$3 00
42	87 1-2	94	1 95 5-6	1 46	3 04 1-6
44	91 2-3	96	2 00	1 48	3 08 1-3
46	95 5-6	98	2 04 1-6	1 50	3 12 1-2
48	1 00	1 00	2 08 1-3	1 52	3 16 2-3
50	1 04 1-6	1 02	2 12 1-2	1 54	3 20 5-6
52	1 08 1-3	1 04	2 16 2-3	1 56	3 25
54	1 12 1-2	1 06	2 20 5-6	1 58	3 29 1-6
56	1 16 2-3	1 08	2 25	1 60	3 33 1-3
58	1 20 5-6	1 10	2 29 1-6	1 62	3 37 1-2
60	1 25	1 12	2 33 1-3	1 64	3 41 2-3
62	1 29 1-6	1 14	2 37 1-2	1 66	3 45 5-6
64	1 33 1-3	1 16	2 41 2-3	1 68	3 50
66	1 37 1-2	1 18	2 45 5-6	1 70	3 54 1-6
68	1 41 2-3	1 20	2 50	1 72	3 58 1-3
70	1 45 5-6	1 22	2 54 1-6	1 74	3 62 1-2
72	1 50	1 24	2 58 1-3	1 76	3 66 2-3
74	1 54 1-6	1 26	2 62 1-2	1 78	3 70 5-6
76	1 58 1-3	1 28	2 66 2-3	1 80	3 75
78	1 62 1-2	1 30	2 70 5-6	1 85	3 85
80	1 66 2-3	1 32	2 75	1 90	3 95 5-6
82	1 70 5-6	1 34	2 79 1-6	1 95	4 06 1-4
84	1 75	1 36	2 83 1-3	2 00	4 16 2-3
86	1 79 1-6	1 38	2 87 1-2	2 02	4 20 6-6
88	1 83 1-3	1 40	2 91 2-3	2 04	4 25
90	1 87 1-2	1 42	2 95 5-6	2 06	4 29 1-6

Oats.

Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.	Per Bushel.	Per Cental.
$ 20	$ 57 1-7	$ 55	$1 57 1-7	$ 90	$2 57 1-7
21	60	56	1 60	91	2 60
22	62 6-7	57	1 62 6-7	92	2 62 6-7
23	65 5-7	58	1 65 5-7	93	2 65 5-7
24	68 4-7	59	1 68 4-7	94	2 68 4-7
25	71 3-7	60	1 71 3-7	95	2 71 3-7
26	74 2-7	61	1 74 2-7	96	2 74 2-7
27	77 1-7	62	1 77 1-7	97	3 77 1-7
28	80	63	1 80	98	2 80
29	82 6-7	64	1 82 6-7	99	2 82 6-7
30	85 5-7	65	1 85 5-7	1 00	2 85 5-7
31	88 4-7	66	1 88 4-7	1 01	2 88 4-7
32	91 3-7	67	1 91 3-7	1 02	2 91 3-7
33	94 2-7	68	1 94 2-7	1 03	2 94 2-7
34	97 1-7	69	1 97 1-7	1 04	2 97 1-7
35	1 00	70	2 00	1 05	3 00
36	1 02 6-7	71	2 02 6-7	1 06	3 02 6-7
37	1 05 5-7	72	2 05 5-7	1 07	3 05 5-7
38	1 08 4-7	73	2 08 4-7	1 08	3 08 4-7
39	1 11 3-7	74	2 11 3-7	1 09	3 11 3-7
40	1 14 2-7	75	2 14 2-7	1 10	3 14 2-7
41	1 17 1-7	76	2 17 1-7	1 11	3 17 1-7
42	1 20	77	2 20	1 12	3 20
43	1 22 6-7	78	2 22 6-7	1 13	3 22 6-7
44	1 25 5-7	79	2 25 5-7	1 14	3 25 5-7
45	1 28 4-7	80	2 28 4-7	1 15	3 28 4-7
46	1 31 3-7	81	2 31 3-7	1 16	3 31 3-7
47	1 34 2-7	82	2 34 2-7	1 17	3 34 2-7
48	1 37 1-7	83	2 37 1-7	1 18	3 37 1-7
49	1 40	84	2 40	1 19	3 40
50	1 42 6-7	85	2 42 6-7	1 20	3 42 6-7
51	1 45 5-7	86	2 45 5-7	1 21	3 45 5-7
52	1 48 4-7	87	2 48 4-7	1 22	3 48 4-7
53	1 51 3-7	88	2 51 3-7	1 23	3 51 3-7
54	1 54 2-7	89	2 54 2-7		

Weights of grain per bushel are estimated in the foregoing tables:

	lbs.		lbs.
Wheat	60	Barley	48
Corn	56	Oats	35
Rye	56		

By a vote of the New-York Commercial Association of the Produce Exchange, the Cental system takes effect in New-York on the 1st day of May, 1867.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express and Mining Stock.
Members of the Board of Brokers and Mining Board, will sell
Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows:
$ 8 per share paid in for ... $ 4
11 per share paid in for ... 7
14 per share paid in for ... 10
17 per share paid in for ... 13
American, Adams', United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stocks, at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities solicited.
N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed in blank, except as to the number of shares.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

☞ TEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, issued for sewerage, engine-house, City Hall, &c., for sale by A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 18, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 61 bbls. Ashes, 1,622 bbls. Flour, 2,180 bags Corn Meal, 3,200 bushels Corn, 2,465 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 1,075 bbls. Pork, 1,375 pkgs. Cut Meats, 500 pkgs. Lard, 300 pkgs. Beef and 285 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at steady prices. We quote: Java at 24¼c.@25¼c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15⅞c. @16¼c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at previous quotations. Middlings, 33c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,600 bales, against receipts of 2,390 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	25,343
Receipts preceding week	31,128
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	134,524
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	284,455
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	3,750
Exports since Jan. 1	66,277
Exports since Sept. 1	181,748
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	210,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,185,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	563,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	625,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and depressed and unsettled in price, medium grades having been quoted down again to 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., and other grades, also in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last have been, 6,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 95; common to good Extra State at $9 85@$10 85; good to choice do. do. at $10 85@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 60@$11 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 65	@ 9 95
Extra State	9 85	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 60	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 00

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 930 bbls., at $10 15@$12 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 25@$16 fair to choice extra do., ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $11 75 @$14 50 for extra, ⅌ bbl.; sales 165 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $6 75@$8 ⅌ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@ $5 15 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $2 65@$3, chiefly within range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected and nominal in price, to-day. Spring was quoted irregularly off again at 2c.@5c. ⅌ bushel—but in the absence of important transactions, no reliable figures could be named. Corn was heavy and a trifle lower, on a restricted business. Sales since our last 57,000 bushels at $1 09@ $1 09½, chiefly at $1 09 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 10½@$1 11, for do. afloat; $1 08@$1 12 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cleveland at 55c.@59c., chiefly at 56c.@57c., and State at 65c.@67c. in store, ⅌ bushel; sales of 38,500 bushels. Barley has been in limited request partly for export at drooping rates. Sales since our last 24,000 bushels on private terms for Canada West, free; 90c.@92c. for do., in bond, and $1 05 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is dull at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Rye continues very quiet. Sales 9,300 bushels at $1 16@$1 18 for Western, and $1 27@$1 30 for State, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@ $1 65 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less request, but very firm, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand, and steady, including Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 81¼@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand at uniform prices, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in very moderate demand, from 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 27c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 45c.@47c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, and essentially unchanged in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$20 75 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 68, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 62 @$19 75 cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, $16 62½@$17 for Prime; $19@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, February, March and April, at $20 75 @$21 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 8¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Sales 420 pkgs. Bacon continues heavy; sales 290 boxes, part at 11c. for Short Rib; 10⅜c. for Long Rib; 10¼c.@10¼c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb. Lard continues in moderate demand at about former prices; sales since our last 840 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12½c. for interior to prime old, and 12c.@12⅞c. for new, ⅌ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in slack demand at 9c.@9⅜c. for Western, and 9⅝c. @10⅜c. for common to choice City ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet at $34 75@$36 for India Mess, and $31@$32 00 for Prime Mess ⅌ tierce; sales 285 tcs. Beef Hams are in fair demand at $33@$35 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 310 bbls., part to arrive. Butter continues quiet at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 10c.@21c., ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	.40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	.42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	.27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	.35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	.30	@32
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	.25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	.22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	.22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	.18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	.12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	.28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	.26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	.23	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	.20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	.19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	.18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	.18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	.16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	.16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	.10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	.15	@16

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at previous quotations. Sales, since our last, 465 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12⅞c., and 670 boxes Havana at 10⅝c. @11¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather more request at from 13c.@15¼c.

STEARINE—Sales 46,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 11c.@11⅜c.; also 34,509 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer, 250 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton. For London, 17,000 bushels Barley at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Marseilles, a bark from Philadelphia, with a cargo of Tallow at 7-16c. ⅌ lb.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales of State at $13 50. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $3; Red Southern, $3 15; White Southern, $3 35. RYE, $1 36. CORN dull; Yellow, 98c. OATS, 57c. RIO COFFEE, 24½c. in currency; 560 bags Laguayra sold at 18½c. in gold. Havana SUGAR, 10⅝c. Contraband WHISKY, $1 50.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 18.

Stocks—The market is dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Reading Railroad, 51⅞; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29⅛. Gold, 136⅜; Exchange on New-York par.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
at
SIX DOLLARS,
Some of which have been reduced from
TWENTY DOLLARS,
In order to make room for our Spring importations.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway,
will offer, for a short time, their whole stock of
FINE LACES, EMBROIDERIES
AND
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
at less than cost price.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity for purchasing the finest goods at only a nominal price.

R. H. MACY.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We beg to call attention to the following choice bargains of most desirable Goods:
1 case Silk Striped Poplins, $3 75 per dress.
1 case Silk Super Poplins, $4 50 per dress.
1 case French Super, most fashionable, $7, worth $16.
1 case Black Alpacas, 56c., worth 75c.
1 case Black Alpacas, 62½c., worth 87½c.
1 case Black Alpacas, (pure mohair,) 75c., worth $1.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dkfs, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA OR CAMEL HAIR SQUARE SHAWL.—A party having the above will dispose of it at a bargain. It is handsome in design, with small black centre. Address C. H. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

REMOVAL.—GASHERIE, EMERY & CO., Dry Goods, have removed to Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS M. GREGG
Would respectfully call the attention of the ladies
TO HER DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,
which she is prepared to carry on in all its branches.
She is constantly receiving
THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
and also imports ready-made dresses of the richest materials.
No. 19 5th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A copartnership has been this day formed and entered into by and between DAVID H. KELLOGG, JAMES B. BLIVEN and WILLIAM T. BIRDSALL, under the firm name of DAVID H. KELLOGG & CO., who will continue the business of Commission Paper Merchants at No. 62 John-st., New-York City.
DAVID H. KELLOGG,
JAMES B. BLIVEN,
WM. T. BIRDSALL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and doing business of Commission Paper Merchants under the firm name of KELLOGG & TAYLOR, at No. 62 John-st., in the City and County of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by DAVID H. KELLOGG, at No. 62 John-st.
Dated 29th January, 1867.
DAVID H. KELLOGG,
FRANKLIN G. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF VOSSNACK & MEISSNER is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. H. MEISSNER retiring from the firm.
Referring to the above, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of VOSSNACK & STEINS, for the transaction of the business as consulting engineers, brokers in machinery, &c., at No. 5 Tryon-row, Room No. 2.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867. EMIL VOSSNACK,
G. A. STEINS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the designation of SIDELL & FARGIS, as contractors and builders of telegraph lines; also, agents for telegraph supplies, at No. 2 Reade-st.
JOHN SIDELL,
JOHN S. FARGIS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES H. McMILLEN and THOMAS P. JACKS, under the firm name of McMILLEN & JACKS, as auctioneers and commission merchants, has been dissolved.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1867. McMILLEN & JACKS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us, and under the name of GEOGHEGAN & PACKARD, is dissolved from this date.
Dated Feb. 16, 1867. A. GEOGHEGAN,
JAS S. PACKARD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us, under the name of ASHE & HAGAN, is dissolved from this date by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1867. W. F. ASHE,
HENRY HAGAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm name of KINGMAN & MURPHY, for the transaction of a general furniture business, at No. 93 Bleecker-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.

MR. ARTHUR J. PEABODY IS ADMITTED as a partner in our house from this date.
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER with from $30,000 to $50,000 wanted, to increase a lucrative and prosperous business; large factory in a neighboring city, and warerooms in New-York; will give and require unexceptionable references as to integrity and morality. Communications (by principals only) may be addressed to S. B. D., Box 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND STOCK OF an old-established book and stationery store on Broadway; the owner is retiring from business; work and good pay for at least three young men of energy and intelligence. Price $10,000. Address this week, with real name and residence, OMEGA, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, New-York.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A Broadway store for sale. Stock consisting of parasols, and fancy goods business, well established; rent low; proprietor going into the manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, No. 861 Broadway, near 17th-st., west side.

$5.000 TO $20,000—EXTRAORDINARY business opportunity—Manufacturing monopoly; no competition; reasons for selling perfectly satisfactory; any man having the above cash, can step right into a sure fortune. Apply immediately at No. 60 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A SHOE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; machinery all in good order; most convenient manufacturing locality near New-York; long lease; low rent; price $2,500; will exchange for merchandise or good stock at its market value. Address B., Post-office Box No. 586, Chicago.

$10.000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO extend under very favorable auspices a well established jobbing crockery trade in this City. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

JOHN DOLPHIN BRIDGES—A PRINTER by trade, a native of the City of Dublin, Ireland, and formerly of Philadelphia, will receive letters containing valuable inclosures from his aunt in Dublin, by addressing Mrs. JULIA ARMSTRONG, No. 136 Buttonwood-st., Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.
A NEW STYLE AT $25 FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT.
WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS
TO SEW JUST AS WELL
AND JUST AS FAST.
TURN THE WHEEL WHICHEVER WAY YOU CHOOSE.
NO OTHER SEWING-MACHINE CAN.
Principal office No. 569 Broadway, cor. Prince-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.
THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that on the 2d day of January, ult., he sold to Messrs. A. BRAITEAU & CO. all his stock and fixtures in his house, located at No. 24 Bond-st., retaining no pecuniary interest whatever in the house from said date. His successors will continue the business on their own account at the above-mentioned stand.
J. B. HOLDERMANN.

TO CAPITALISTS—ATTENTION IS CALLED to the sale of the valuable business property situate on the corner of Pearl and Chatham sts., and on Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham-st., 466, 468 and 470 Pearl-st., and No. 6 Baxter-st. This property will be sold by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs to close the estate of Matthew Bolmer, deceased.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA FOR MARCH—Now ready, with extraordinary novelties and beautiful engravings, stories, games, puzzles, &c., &c.; 15 cents; yearly, $1 50, with a pearl-handle two-blade knife, worth $1, or a microscope, or a compass, or a good box of paints, as a premium. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.
N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Board and tuition $100 per term. Spring term opens Feb. 11, 1867. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.
The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, graduate, First Honorman in classics, Honorman in English literature, &c., of Trinity College, Dublin, will take pupils for the universities, &c.; he has been Professor in a Canadian university; highest testimonials and references. F. B. C., No. 41 Brandreth House, Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 123 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING, $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give any lady or gentleman an easy, elegant, rapid business style. Three $5 seats vacant.

TO TAILORS.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, or exchange for clothing preferred, as the advertiser leaves town, a scholarship including writing and book-keeping, in a first-class commercial academy. Address, inclosing card, E. R., Station A.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED FOR private instruction; best of references required. Address, stating terms and hours, for one week, L. S. F., *Railroad Journal* Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement for the morning hours; instruction in English, music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station G.

WANTED—A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPEtent to teach French and Instrumental Music; salary $300 per year, with a home. Address Rev. J. H. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms. No. 99 Prince-st.

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MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH, MAN OF ALL WORK and ODER ICH SAGE. NIGHTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE and UN FILLE TERRIBLE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE, COCOANUT DANCE, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S ANNUAL CONCERT, with Signor Severini, Signor Strini, Mr. A. H. Pease and Dr. Clare W. Beames, Conductor.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE, PARLOR AND KITCHEN WOMEN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to Feb. 18, giving a full account of the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, from the commencement to the close of the movement. The scene of the outbreak has become entirely tranquil, and the insurgent bands have been dispersed.

The famous ex-rebel privateer *Sumter* has been lost in the North Sea.

Dispatches from Madrid state that the King Consort has been exiled from Spain on the charge of plotting for the regency of the kingdom.

Count BISMARCK will soon go to Stuttgart for the purpose of forming a new Zollverein.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the election by the Senate, of a Congressional Printer was taken up and passed. It fixes the salary of that officer at $4,000 per annum, and makes him directly responsible to Congress. It abolishes the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, an officer heretofore appointed by the President. The bill goes to the House for its concurrence. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up. The recommendation of the Finance Committee that an appropriation be made to pay our Minister to Portugal caused considerable debate, and the conduct of Minister HARVEY was fully canvassed. The amendment was finally adopted by 19 yeas to 14 nays, and the bill was finally passed. A recess was taken until 7 o'clock. At the evening session the Conference Committee appointed to consider the bill to regulate the tenure of office made a report. The House amendment to strike out the exception of Cabinet officers from those who cannot be removed without the consent of the Senate, was accepted after some debate. A bill appropriating $75,000 for the establishment of assay offices in Oregon, Utah and Montana, was passed. The Louisiana Bill was called up, but no action was taken on it.

In the House yesterday, under the call of States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced. At the proper time Mr. NOEL read the unfinished portion of his speech on "Suffrage to Women," the reading of which was commenced by him on Monday last. When he had concluded, his resolutions on the subject, were laid on the table. The bill providing for military government in the Southern States was received from the Senate with the amendments adopted by that body on Sunday morning. Mr. STEVENS moved to non-concur in the amendments, and he, together with Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. STOKES, spoke against them. Messrs. BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH and SCHENCK addressed the House in favor of the bill as amended. After the debate had proceeded some time Mr. BLAINE moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House. The main question was then ordered by a vote of 103 yeas to 60 nays. Mr. RANDALL moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was negatived by a strictly party vote of 108 nays to 40 yeas. Mr. STEVENS having the close of the debate, yielded a portion of his time to various members, who addressed the House until the hour for taking a recess arrived. At the evening session the debate was renewed, an agreement having been made that a vote on the bill should not be taken until this morning. A marked sensation was created by the debate, the galleries being crowded with spectators. The division among the Republican members, some of whom were in favor of the amendment adopted by the Senate, while others were opposed to it, added to the interest of the discussion. At a late hour the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Special Committee of the Maine Legislature on the Liquor Law has reported an amendatory bill. It provides for the first violation of the law an additional penalty of imprisonment in jail for thirty days, and for the second conviction sixty days. Common sellers are to be imprisoned three months on the first conviction and four months on the second. There is no alternative penalty.

Three distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Diego, California, on the 1st inst.

The Secretary of War has decided that every bounty claimant shall be regarded has having served to the end of the war who enlisted for three years and was mustered out with the organization because the services of the latter were no longer required, and, therefore, entitled to additional bounty.

Among the sentences in Essex County Court yesterday, at Newark, N. J., was that of THOMPSON, the negro burglar, who shot Mrs. AARON WARD, wounding her while robbing her house on New-Year's night; he was sentenced to thirty years in the State Prison.

The ice in the Maumee River, opposite Toledo, broke up yesterday and gorged against a bridge. The water in the river rose rapidly, inundating a considerable portion of the city along the banks. The bridge was eventually carried away. Great damage is reported to shipping and other property.

Brevet Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS has been relieved of the command of the Department of Kentucky, and ordered to join the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, of which he is Colonel, at Fort Brisco, Idaho. Permission to delay *en route* for three months was granted.

Gov. HUMPHRIES, of Mississippi, in a special message communicating to the Legislature the Southern plan for reconstruction, said: "I have no recommendation to make on these propositions, as I disapprove them entirely."

The Boston City Missionary Society commenced its semi-centennial anniversary on Sunday evening. Gov. BULLOCK, Father CLEVELAND, who is ninety-four years of age, and others delivered addresses.

Gen. SHERIDAN visited Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, on an invitation extended to him by a Joint Committee of the State Legislature. The Governor has arranged a reception in his honor.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Spirit of Missions is the title of an excellent religious periodical, edited by Rev. A. T. TWING, No. 17 Bible House, New-York City. It is edited for the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, by the Secretaries and General Agents of the two Committees and of the Freedmen's Commission. A new department for children has recently been added, called the "Department of the Young Soldiers of the Cross." The number for February is replete with excellent religious reading matter. It is proposed to raise a "Domestic Missionary Army," to consist of one hundred thousand of the young soldiers of Christ. This is a noble and philanthropic enterprise, and we cordially commend it to every one who feels prompted to engage in every good word and work.

The New-York Life and Trust Company, the Union Trust Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, were yesterday ordered by the Supreme Court, sitting at General Term, to furnish their annual accounts forthwith. By statute these accounts must be forthcoming in January of each year, but none have been received by the Court up to this time. The Chamberlain of the City is also requested to furnish the Court with an annual statement of account of moneys held by him belonging to suitors and others, in the Supreme Court.

The case of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. against the Commissioners of Taxes, &c., of the City of New-York, has been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court in favor of the City. In making the decision the Court say they do not see how the taxation of this Company can in any sense be deemed an interference with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and no good cause is shown why there should be any interference with the assessment, as made by the Commissioners of Taxes. The opinion of the Court was unanimous.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening adopted resolutions requesting the representatives from Kings County to use all honorable means in their power to prevent the establishment of a Quarantine station on Staten Island. The Committee appointed to investigate the charge of alleged bribery against an Alderman, for the transfer of a railroad track from Greene to Gates-avenue, reported that after a thorough examination they found the charge to be unfounded. The Committee was thereupon discharged.

The General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of HICKSON SARLES *vs.* The Mayor of the City, &c., has decided that goods which were destroyed or taken away or lost to the owner in any way, in consequence of the acts of the rioters in July, 1863, may be sued for and their value recovered of the City. Some of the principles of this decision are in conflict with the decisions of the other Courts in the City.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury for the term was impanneled, with CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON for foreman. The Judge charged them briefly on the points of law usually named on such occasions. The trial of CHARLES B. MANUEL, for murder, could not proceed for want of a Petit Jury.

Prof. HENRY DRAPER delivered a lecture last evening in the chapel of Rutgers' Institute to a highly interested audience. The subject was the "Spectrum Analysis." The lecture was illustrated by images thrown on the screen from a camera and illuminated by the magnesium light.

Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute, being the fourth of a series delivered under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. The subject was "The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon."

The Jubilee of the Sunday-school connected with the Madison-avenue Baptist Church was held last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WESTON, Pastor, and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Williamsburgh.

The General Term have affirmed the trial and conviction of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, found guilty of murder. His counsel intimate that they will take it to the Court of Appeals.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of JAMES TIERNAY was called, but owing to counsel not being ready to proceed, the case and the Court were adjourned till Thursday.

The Supreme Court, General Term, met yesterday and rendered a large number of decisions, some of them important to the public. They have adjourned to Thursday next.

The evidence in relation to affairs in the New-York Custom-house, which was stolen from the Congressional Committee, has been recovered.

The Secretary of the Interior agrees with Postmaster KELLY to pay $15,000 to the architects for the designs of the new Post-office in New-York.

Mr. GEORGE JONES and Mr. THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, were yesterday admitted, by the Supreme Court, as attorneys and counsellors at law.

Neither Boards of the Common Council met yesterday.

A very moderate business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, at drooping prices in most instances. Freights were moderately active.

Trade dragged heavily yesterday at the National Drove Yards, at One Hundredth-street. The number of Beef Cattle there for the weekly supply is 1,663. Drovers and brokers tried hard to obtain last week's prices. But purchasers were few and exceedingly indifferent about securing their usual supply at the prices demanded. There was a good number of extras, for which no offers could be obtained during all the former part of the day. The price for such as were sold was about 18c. ℔ lb. Prime bullocks, 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common to Good, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. There were hundreds of old, rough oxen and poor, thin steers that would not bring more than 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight. There is no real improvement in the Cow trade. The prices range all the way from $40 for the poorest, to $130 for the best milkers. Trade in calves is only moderate. The best fat calves sell for 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep are light, and sales a trifle quicker than they were last week. Extras sell for 8c. ℔ lb., live weight. Common to good sheep, 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few prime lots brought 7½c. ℔ lb. Swine are heavy, but selling slowly at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight, and 9¾c.@10c. dressed, for the best corn-fed hogs. Market pigs 7¾c., live weight, and 10½c. ℔ lb., dressed.

UNEXPECTED.—NAPOLEON'S Army Reorganization scheme, which has met with such general opposition, found a supporter, the principle involved at least, in a quarter he probably least expected. It is no less a personage than M. THIERS, of whom a correspondent in the *L'International*, details a conversation, in which the Ex-Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE strongly expresses himself in favor of the augmentation of the military forces of France, to be ready at any moment to cope successfully with Germany; for, said he, "Prussia will very soon represent the whole of Germany." This report may very likely prove to be correct. It is so very natural for M. THIERS to hold such an opinion. No man is more jealous of the political and international supremacy of France. His cherished idea is the Rhine frontier for the French, and about twenty-six years ago, at the head of the French Ministry, he came very near to blows with the Germans on account of the Rhine. Troops were marching thither from either side to attack and defend. And had not LOUIS PHILIPPE suddenly backed down and dismissed his plucky Minister, no one knows what might have happened. It is no injustice to presume that he still regrets having been hindered at the time from executing his grand project of conquest. And his regret must be the keener on seeing a great, vigorous military power arise in Germany that could so easily overcome the trained veterans of Austria. Hence he is likely to favor the increase of the army, though he may oppose some of the details of the proposed plan. But, being the leader of the opposition, may not his position work a change in that also?

Politics and Business.

The opponents of the reconstruction measures of Congress are positive in their prophecies of business disaster as a result of the position to which the South is reduced. The St. Louis *Republican*, one of the most trustworthy of the class, expresses itself upon the subject thus:

"Let all who are forecasting the chances for business in 1867 take special account of the political elements which may affect it. Never was caution in that direction more necessary than now. The measures which are finding favor with Congress are the political ruin of the South, and they invoke with it the commercial ruin of that section of the country. These measures will do more to send down a blight on the fields of the South in 1867 than did in 1866 a disastrous season almost without a parallel. There can be no prosperity at the South under the withering touch of such legislation. If these measures pass—even if the menace of them is not speedily withdrawn—let no man look to the South expecting to find paying customers there. And if there is no prosperity at the South, will there be prosperity at the North? What reflecting man does not anticipate the answer to such a question?

"The political aspect warrants the expectation that we shall have a year of more of commercial gloom, depression and disaster. Prudent men will—as all should—take warning, and be setting their houses in order. They are now at the mercy of men, who, in aiming at the destruction of constitutional government and republican institutions, would laugh at the ruin of the whole mercantile class as the merest *bagatelle*."

The effect of the *Republican's* statement is weakened by its closing remark, which reveals more partisan feeling than harmonizes with a cool business judgment.

It must be admitted nevertheless that the general purport of the warning is justified by probabilities. Whether the Sherman plan of reconstruction becomes law or not, the effect of the recent action of the House will be extremely prejudicial to Southern trade and industry. We consider the Sherman plan preferable to the rejection of all plans, and infinitely preferable to the adoption of the Military Government Bill, with no provision for reorganizing State Governments. We accept it because in existing circumstances the choice of the country is confined to evils, and Senator SHERMAN'S measure appears to be the least of the evils now before Congress. Almost any form of reconstruction, provided it operate early, would be better than the indefinite continuance of the present condition of affairs. Besides, the terms offered by the Senate bill are neither cruel nor unjust. Unpalatable they must be to the South; but they perpetrate no flagrant wrong, and involve few of the perils that would have attended Mr. STEVENS' original scheme. Some time will elapse, however, before reconstruction will be consummated, and events render certain martial law in the interim. For a considerable period, at least, military authority will be supreme in the South.

Now, military authority is not favorable to industry or enterprise. It may insure order, and withal, perhaps, substantial justice. It may be expected to prevent the outrages which now occur, and to inspire confidence in the minds of loyal citizens. So far it will do good. But it will throw no clear light upon the future of the States. It will not reconcile planters and merchants, who were dragged into the rebellion, to the prospect of negro supremacy. It will afford them no guarantee against disfranchisement and arbitrary penalties under the Constitution which delegates elected by universal suffrage, black and white, are to frame; nor will it protect them from possible contingencies of legislation pending the completion of the reconstruction process. All these considerations are inimical to cotton planting, sugar making, corn growing, and to commerce generally. They will be sources of constant uneasiness, of vague apprehensions, and a want of trust in the immediate future which must cripple every form of industry, and paralyze trade as effectually if not as suddenly or violently as ordinary panic.

Therefore, we consider caution preëminently necessary in every branch of business, and especially in branches which are in any manner dependent upon Southern crops or Southern custom. In the end, we trust, all will be right. And having failed to obtain the particular adjustment we have desired, we are content to avail ourselves of Senator SHERMAN'S method, and to await patiently the ultimate result it is intended to accomplish. But let no man be deceived. The road before the South is rough, and hard, and long; and while its people are on the road there can be nothing like steady, solid prosperity there or anywhere in the country. Speculators may try to force up prices on the hypothesis that trouble is over and the Union restored. But no sensible importer, or manufacturer, or merchant, or investor will permit himself to be cheated into neglect of the need for caution that grows out of the yet unfinished work. Fools may rush into deep water, and the world will not miss them if they happen to be drowned. Prudent business men will prefer to remain on dry, solid ground, and to regulate their transactions with a distinct and continual reference to the condition of the Southern States. If manufacturers, their production may be less; if merchants, their sales may be smaller, than would be desirable in different circumstances. They will have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that their position is comparatively safe, and that their course is calculated to divest the period of depression of its most formidable dangers.

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN TENNESSEE—HOW IT WORKS.—We take from a cotemporary the following fact, which nicely illustrates the operation of the disfranchising principle in Tennessee. It would not be difficult, we believe, to find hundreds of similar anomalies under the working of the system in force in that State:

"A firm in Nashville, one of the largest and most respectable mercantile houses in the West, paying annually many thousand dollars of taxes, has, including clerks, six persons employed in the concern besides the porter, who is a negro. The latter is now the only one of the whole concern who is allowed a vote under the present Brownlow Constitution. The point of the joke is, that the negro was the bitterest rebel of all, and was an officer's servant in the late rebel army, and when fighting by his master's side, he was the third man over the ramparts of Fort Pillow, where he fell like an avenging thunderbolt upon the negroes—who so gallantly surrendered that stronghold."

Improvements in the School Law as Against the Overthrow of the System.

The great weakness of the arguments which are advanced by the promoters of the new school plan for this City is that they are not based upon any complaints of present shortcomings from those chiefly interested in the welfare of the young. New-York is not slow to find out and to talk loudly of the derelictions of its public officers; but it has not latterly talked of any great derelictions on the part of those who administer the educational methods now in force.

There have been a few cases where investigation has been for, and where trustees have been charged with abuses of their power; but, viewed as a whole, the body of Trustees have not been so charged, nor has anything like the proportion of offences been alleged against them that have been alleged against most other official bodies. And more than this, the reasons brought forward for a change are so exceedingly vague that no legislature could act upon them without grave suspicion not only of extreme haste but of extreme credulity.

If it be desired to improve the educational facilities of New-York, there is ample room for all the labor which can be brought to bear upon them. Instead of pulling the present system to pieces, there is rather good cause that it should be perfected. Already our public schools are overcrowded. The school-houses should be more numerous and more spacious, They should be spread over a wider space. That an increase in the number is called for proves their efficiency and popularity. No loose accusations can disprove this fact, nor would any careful philosophic observer doubt its significance.

If there be a field which the philanthropist would have alloted to him, and which he may cultivate to his heart's content, let him look into the educational needs of a City like New-York. If he be not only a philanthropist, but a statesman as well, he will the better appreciate its extent. There are thousands upon thousands of children whose present condition is as deplorable as their probable future is full of moral terror. The great want of these unfortunate little ones is training. Without that they are in danger of being lost. They seek education; their often wretched parents ask it for them. If the trustees in the different Wards were in many cases unfaithful or reckless administrators of their trust, should we not have heard of it? The desire for education is great—far greater than many believe among the *adult* poor of New-York, and they are content that what they do not possess themselves shall be gained by their children under a system that is known to be good and for which they have respect.

There is, no doubt, reform needed. There is wanted accommodation for every child who goes or is taken to school. One great work of cities, especially of one of so mixed a population as this City, is the reclamation of the evil-disposed, or those who have been led into temptation and have not resisted, But a no less work is the guarding the young from influences which have already worked so much evil. One of the prime safeguards of these young is early training, and in that the poorest and the least protected should be allowed, *first of all*, to participate. The gentlemen who urge a new school system for the City, began at the wrong end of their task. They are destructives merely, where they should be anxious that what has done so much shall be preserved, *and added to*. The present system is capable of expansion; let it be expanded. The improvements which it shows, year by year, are *undeniable*; let them be increased by all possible means, and through those—like the Superintendant and his colaborers by whom they have been brought about. It is *more* facilities for public education, not a new Board of Education, that is asked for by the City of New-York.

A New Expedition to the Polar Sea.

The French, it appears, are becoming aspirants to maritime distinction, especially in perilous Arctic voyages of exploration.

Americans and Englishmen have done their full share toward what has been accomplished in this respect. Our countrymen particularly, have earned imperishable fame. The names of KANE and HAYES as Arctic explorers, will not be forgotten so long as an unknown inch remains around the North Pole, and even were all that region once fully explored, they will yet be remembered as pioneers in the grand enterprise.

Some time last year an expedition was projected by way of the island of Spitzbergen, by Dr. PETERMAUN, of Gotha, but on account of some untoward obstacle and the threatening aspect of political affairs in Germany intervening, it did not sail. Now a Frenchman, GUSTAVE LAMBERT, proposes to explore the open Polar Sea, first discovered by Dr. KANE and afterward visited by Dr. HAYES. But he has concluded to try a new route and enter, if possible, this open sheet of water at the North Pole from the other side, through Behring's Straits. In a paper which he lately presented to the French Geographical Society, he goes largely into details, drawing extensively upon his own personal experience among the icy fields of the Northern waters, to prove that his projected route may ultimately be shown to be the best. Calls are now made upon capitalists and others interested in maritime pursuits to contribute means to enable the expedition to fit out and start. We hope this will be done, for anything tending to increase our knowledge of the globe we live on is a benefit to mankind.

GOING TO BEGIN.—The frost and snow having gone, Judge WHITING is, it is said, making preparations to clean the streets. The Mayor, in fact, has suggested that the work should begin. This is good news. Let us make a suggestion—that the "preparations" do not extend over many days. The vast resources of the contractor, and his still vaster purpose, can just now—this very day—be made to fill the City with gratitude just in the ratio that he empties it of filth, Besides, there has been a long rest, a pleasant holiday from the toils of the shovel and the broom, not to say just a little profit. So let the carts come forth, and the streets be cleaned.

As the "preparations" are commenced, let us hope that the work will be duly chronicled for the public delectation. Once or twice the police have been requested to report what streets were not cleaned in accordance with the contract. In view of the prospect before us, let the process be repeated, for it will be certain that the return of omissions will show a blank. In these days of opening spring, of soft roads, of accumulated dirt, it will be a consolation to those who find fault to know that the law has been obeyed to the full extent, and that the intentions of the gentleman who has bound himself to obey it have been fulfilled.

A Sneak Thief in a Corner.

Driven into close quarters, the editor of the *Tribune* throws the responsibility of attempting to get our Test Oath dispatch upon a subordinate, as he did in 1861 in the "Just Once" card. The challenge to prove by men in the *Tribune's* employ what we asserted of this false-pretense attempt is ignored, and in place of answer another dodge is tried. Mr. G. W. SMALLEY (not the *Tribune*) says: "You charge the *Tribune* with forging a telegram." Mr. SMALLEY is mistaken. We have made no such charge. We declined to accept the telegram as authority, but have not said that it was a forgery—merely that it was a statement affecting our business not made with the approval or even the knowledge of any person authorized to speak for the TIMES. It was doubtless a *bona fide* telegram from Washington; but the man who sent it knew he had no right to do so from our agent there. So Mr. G. W. SMALLEY is answered on this point; he sets up an accusation never made, and triumphantly knocks down his man of straw by producing a copy of the dispatch.

As to our charge that the *Tribune* (meaning, of course, the employes of that concern,) invented an agreement, Mr. SMALLEY kindly saves us the trouble of proving it by doing so himself, in what he offers as an answer. It seems that as late as Sunday last he was stirred up to look into the Test Oath matter, and got an explanation from "JAMES RANKIN YOUNG, Chief Washington Correspondent New-York *Tribune*:" (we like to be particular in names and titles.) This high-resounding-titled gentleman, in regard to the dispatch to send to TIMES for slips, says:

"Sent said dispatch at instance of Mr. PAINTER, of Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who stated to me that he was the owner of the only full copy of the Test Oath decision taken at time of its delivery. He had engaged exclusively the only stenographer who was present, and who took full notes. It was from Mr. PAINTER the *Herald* and TIMES got their copies of decision. Early in the day on which the decision was delivered, he consented to give me a copy on the same condition he gave the *Herald* and TIMES. I thought the Associated Press report would be sufficient. It was not until between 10 and 11 o'clock the same night that I found the Associated Press account was not as full as I desired, and I applied to Mr. PAINTER for a copy. He then told me that I could either go to the telegraph office here, where the copy was on file, and have it telegraphed entire, or it would be better to have the New-York office get a slip from the TIMES office, the same as the *Herald*, and thus reduce the tolls to each paper. Before I sent my dispatch, to make sure of matters, I, accompanied by Mr. PAINTER, went to the TIMES office here to see its correspondent and inform him of what I was going to do, but found that he had gone home."

There it is, all but the name and title, which we have not space to repeat. Mr. PAINTER certifies that this statement is correct. So, it seems that between 10 and 11 o'clock, the *Tribune*, just as we asserted, found it was likely to be beaten; that its correspondent went, not to Mr. CROUNSE, our agent, but to Mr. PAINTER, who had no more right to dispose of our dispatch than of our pocket-book; that Mr. PAINTER did not furnish him a copy, but sent him to the telegraph-office, where it was on file with dozens of other private dispatches; but remembering that the telegraph agent had no right to give it, and certainly would not give it, the *Tribune* agent concluded it "would be better to get a slip from the *Times* office, the same as the *Herald*." There is the point—"the same as the *Herald*." That paper got its slips in an honest way; its agent did not send here an unauthorized telegram, but went to the proper man, our agent in Washington, and made an open arrangement; had the *Tribune* done so, it would have been cheerfully furnished with the news. One further proof from the *Tribune's* own witness, and we are done. Mr. YOUNG says:

"*Before* I sent my dispatch, to make sure of matters, I, accompanied by Mr. PAINTER, went to the TIMES office here (in Washington) to see its correspondent, and inform him of what I was going to do, *but found that he had gone home*."

It seems that Mr. YOUNG knew the right course. He knew it was his duty to arrange with Mr. CROUNSE and no one else. He tried to see him, but did not; and *then* he had the assurance to send the dispatch which was used to induce us to give the *Tribune* what did not belong to it. That dispatch says:

"If you want the decision of the Supreme Court in full, send to TIMES office for slips by an arrangement made at this office."

We charged that no such arrangement was made; that the *Tribune* invented the statement in order to get the dispatch. The *Tribune* convicts itself; it acknowledges that *it did not even see* the only man in Washington who could have disposed of our property, but that it impudently sent a dispatch in the nature of an order that had not a shadow of authority. If there is any comfort to be got from admitting that the *Tribune* invented an "arrangement" instead of an "agreement," the concern may have the benefit of the phrase. But we repeat (and now hope to quit the subject) this statement:

The *Tribune*, represented as all papers are by its employes, *did* attempt to swindle the TIMES out of an important piece of news, by sending to us a dispatch calculated to make us believe that our agent had given the *Tribune* permission to get the news from us; that the *Tribune* agent did this on purpose to deceive, since he had tried to see our agent, but could not; that when he sent his dispatch he knew it was at the very least a constructive fraud; that when he said, "by an arrangement at this office," he deliberately attempted to deceive us into the belief that such arrangement was with our agent; that by his own admission he never made any arrangement at all with any agent, and the whole thing was a barefaced attempt at theft. The *Tribune* has wriggled, as we expected, but not out of its dilemma.

—We have just received the following note from our Washington agent, in regard to this matter:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

With reference to Mr. G. W. SMALLEY'S letter in to-day's *Tribune*, regarding the Test Oath decision, it is proper that I make the following statement, which I trust may aid in clearing up the misunderstandings that still seem to surround the subject. When the Supreme Court delivered their decision in the Milligan *habeas-corpus* case, the Judges forbade any newspaper report thereof being made, and the correspondents here were obliged to wait over two weeks for the official printed report of the decision, and then pay the large fee of ten dollars for each printed copy. This action caused much severe comment among the journalists here, and on the day these copies were delivered Mr. PAINTER, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and myself; saw Mr. SUTTON, chief of the official Senate stenographic corps, and entered into an arrangement with him, that when the Test Oath decisions were rendered he should go into Court and ask, in our behalf, that he be allowed to report them. This the Court reluctantly consented to, and on condition that the report should be accompanied by a statement that it was not the official report of the opinion. The report was accordingly made by Mr. SUTTON'S most competent associate, Mr. D. F. MURPHY. Soon after it was made, Mr. PAINTER informed Mr. SUTTON that his paper would not require the report in full, and that he need not make a copy for him. Mr. SUTTON immediately notified me of the fact, and said he should consider me the sole owner of the report, and would look to me alone for payment. This I promptly agreed to, and Mr. SUTTON then further remarked that he would refer all applications for copies to me. A few moments later, Mr. BENSON, in behalf of the *Herald*, applied to Mr. MURPHY for a copy, stating that he had Mr. PAINTER'S consent thereto. Mr. MURPHY informed him that the report belonged to me, and on his application I acceded to his request. No one else applied to me, nor did I hear of the efforts of Mr. YOUNG, of the *Tribune*, to obtain a copy until the next day. I submit that the question as to the ownership of the report is conclusively settled by the accompanying note from Mr. SUTTON, and the receipt of Mr. MURPHY, showing who paid for it. The correspondent of the *Tribune*, Mr. YOUNG, was misled by the assurance of Mr. PAINTER that he still controlled the report, when the fact was that by his own act he had entirely relinquished all interest in it.

Very truly, yours, L. L. CROUNSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1867.

L. L. Crounse, Esq., Correspondent New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: On the day on which the decisions in the Missouri and Arkansas cases were made in the Supreme Court of the United States, various applications were made to me for copies, but my invariable answer was that you had the sole control of it, and that it would be dishonorable in me to allow copies to be sold to others. Mr. BENSON informed me that he had spoken to Mr. MURPHY to report it for him, but I did not conceive that his application would justify a breach of faith with you, and he was referred to you on the subject. Mr. MURPHY being a counsellor of that Court, attends to that branch of our business; but he made no promise to furnish to anybody else than you.

Respectfully, R. SUTTON,
Reporter United States Senate.

[COPY.]

Received Feb. 2, 1867, of L. L. CROUSE, $75 in full for reporting decisions of Supreme Court in Test Oath cases, Jan. 14, 1867.

Signed, D. F. MURPHY.
(Revenue stamp canceled.)

WASHINGTON.

Military Government for the Southern States—The Senate Amendments in the House—The Debate not Concluded—Tenure of Office—National Banks—Petition from Utah.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

On the assembling of the House this morning the greatest excitement was evinced, not only on the floor, but in the galleries, which were crowded to overflowing at an early hour, in expectation of the action on the Senate amendments to the Martial Law Bill. Immediately after the reading of the journal, it was received from the Senate, and went to the Speaker's table. The utmost confusion prevailed on the floor, and the members were gathered about in squads, evidently caucusing on the engrossing subject of the day. At 2 o'clock, Mr. STEVENS moved to take up the business on the Speaker's table, which was agreed to, and the work commenced. He then moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference; and yielded the first fifteen minutes of the time alloted to him by the rules to Mr. BOUTWELL, who, in his usual forcible manner, argued that the Senate substitute would result disastrously to the country, and opposed it vehemently as a proposal to reconstruct the South through the agency of disloyal men. Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, next took the floor, and, speaking for the Southern Unionists, denounced the substitute as worthless and inefficient as a measure for their protection. Mr. STEVENS then resumed, and, as was to be expected, denounced all who opposed the original bill and favored the substitute, as enemies to the loyal men of the South. He appealed to the passions of his hearers, by alluding to the Southern people as the murderers of men killed during the war, and at the close of his remarks gave notice that at four o'clock he would call the previous question. Mr. BLAINE, in favor of the substitute, spoke with great force and clearness for ten minutes, and being entitled to the floor for an hour longer, divided it between Messrs. WILSON, of Iowa; BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH, SCHENCK, GARFIELD, BAKER and THAYER, on the same side, who all made strong speeches, after which he demanded the previous question on a motion to concur, and Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the amendment on the table, which would carry the bill with it and effectually kill it. On the latter motion the ayes and noes were called, resulting in a strict party vote—ayes, 40; noes, 118. The independence asserted by Messrs. WILSON, SCHENCK, GARFIELD and FARNSWORTH startled the friends of the original bill, and from the moment they opened in favor of the Senate substitute it was evident that the fate of the original bill was sealed.

On ordering the main question, the ayes and noes were called, resulting—ayes 103, and noes 60.

Pending the final vote, Mr. HOTCHKISS spoke for ten minutes in favor of the original bill, and Mr. STEVENS, having charge of the remaining hour, allowed Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, to use the rest of the time up to the recess. During the recess the Democrats held a caucus in the Military Commission-room, at which they were nearly all present, and decided to act in accordance with the example set for them by Senator REVERDY JOHNSON in voting for modifying amendments, and against the bill on its final passage, but also agreed to filibuster provided their demands for time to debate were not acceded to satisfactorily. Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, first got the floor against the bill, in the evening session, and was followed by Mr. LE BLOND, who stated that he accepted the ten minutes allotted to him not by his master, but the master of the opposition, Mr. STEVENS, gratefully, and proceeded in a characteristic Democratic argument against the bill. From the fact that Mr. STEVENS was seen at this juncture very busily lobbying among the Democrats, it was feared that he was making arrangements to assist them in their fillibustering, and thereby kill the bill and force the House into non-concurrence. The fact that Mr. ELDRIDGE was allowed by him to follow LE BLOND seemed to confirm this suspicion. His remarks were more extremely coppery than those of any of his predecessors; and he plainly threatened that the passage of the bill, even as amended by the Senate, would be the tocsin of actual war, for liberty-loving people would have no resort left but to fight, and the country would be plunged into headlong ruin. The extraordinary defection developed by the debate, and the informal caucusing held on the floor, among STEVEN'S followers, made it necessary that he should delay final action for a period of time, during which he expected to be able to lash the stragglers back into the ranks. Accordingly he proposed to extend the debate an hour longer, and was met by Mr. LE BLOND with a statement containing an implied threat that the Democrats would commence fillibustering and stave off the vote altogether unless more time was given them. He replied, offering to allow the debate to proceed without limit to-night, with the understanding that a vote shall be taken to-morrow at 11 o'clock, which was unanimously agreed to. Retaining the floor, Mr. STEVENS parcelled out the time to suit himself and the friends of the original bill, and allowed Mr. DELANO the first ten minutes under the new arrangement, during which he argued earnestly in favor of the Senate substitute, and concluded by indirectly dragging in the alleged charges of criminality in the rumored compromise between the President and Congress, and stating that he would vote for the punishment of any officer found guilty of misdemeanors in a constitutional manner. The debate was continued for the original bill by Messrs. HIGBY, LOAN and BANKS; for the Senate substitute by Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, DAVIS, HILD and DAWES—and against both measures by Messrs. HISE, NIBLACK and ROSS. At 11 o'clock the debate is still progressing. After the arrangement for the vote to-morrow had been made the interest in the proceedings subsided, and with the exception of those members who intended to try to get the floor, they left their seats. The only vote taken to-day which is indicative of the fate of the bill, was that ordering the main question, which was carried by yeas, 103, nays 60, about twenty Republicans voting against it. But to this should be added about fifteen Republicans who voted for the previous question, who will vote against the bill. The calculations to-night show that the result will be very close and the friends of the bill, though confident of its passage, do not claim it by a majority of more than six or eight. This may be larger when the roll is called to-morrow, as the bill is evidently making friends. One of the most interesting incidents of the day's proceedings was THAD. STEVENS' open overtures to the Democrats for their aid to help him kill the bill. Some of the extreme Radicals are trying to frighten Republicans into voting against it by asserting that the President will sign it.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The Conference Committee on the Tenure of Office Bill have agreed upon a report, which was ratified by the Senate to-night. The report agrees to the House amendment, which includes in the provisions of the bill the members of the Cabinet.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, seeing in the present organization of the National Banks something that strikes his heated imagination as a big Republican scheme for the manipulation of elections, presented a resolution this morning instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of a withdrawal of their issue, and proposed to supply its place with greenbacks. He received the support of the Democrats generally and a few Republicans; but, on motion of Hon. T. M. POMEROY, it was laid on the table—Yeas 95, nays 56.

PETITION FROM UTAH.

On the call of the States for petitions in the House this morning, Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, presented a prayer from the Legislature of that Territory for the repeal of the law against polygamy in the Territories. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

All the reports relative to the resignation of Postmaster-General RANDALL because the President will not accept the compromise pressed upon him by men inside and outside of Congress, are unfounded. Mr. RANDALL willingly adheres to Mr. JOHNSON'S policy, and has no idea of abandoning his advocacy of it. His resignation does not depend upon any such contingency. Nevertheless, he has notified the President that if he believes he can strengthen himself by a change in his Cabinet his resignation is at his disposal.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS' RECONSTRUCTION PLAN.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS was on the floor of the House during the greater portion of the morning session, earnestly advocating the adoption of his new reconstruction plan. He was listened to with marked attention by many prominent members.

IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

The Judiciary Committee has sent a messenger to New-Orleans and other points in the Southwest to obtain impeachment witnesses.

PAY OF OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

A bill was offered and referred to the Judiciary Committee, in the House to-day, providing that the recent decision of the Court of Claims regarding the commutation of pay of servants of army officers shall be ineffective, by declaring that the increase of the pay of enlisted men shall not apply to such commutations. It will hardly be passed during this session, as it is too late to expect that it will be reported soon enough to obtain final action in both Houses before the adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

Evening sessions were ordered in the House to-day during the balance of the session, except on Saturdays, by the passage of a resolution providing for a daily recess between the hours of 4:30 and 7:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

Gov. FENTON, of New-York; Gov. MORTON, of Indiana; Ex-Postmaster-General DENISON, of Ohio, and Gen. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, were upon the floor of the House to-day. THURLOW WEED and C. G. HALPINE, of New-York, and HUGH HASTINGS, of Albany, arrived in the city this evening.

SURVEYOR OF BALTIMORE.

Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, and EDWARD HAMMOND, of Howard County, are named for successor to Mr. WALES as Surveyor of Baltimore.

The Military Reconstruction Bill—New-York Harbor—New-Jersey Encroaching on the Bay—The Navajoe Indian Prisoners—Amendments to the Tariff Bill—Spanish Quarantine Regulations.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Commissioner BOGY, after a correspondence with the Secretary of War, has succeeded in having transferred to the charge of the Indian Department some six or seven thousand Navajoes Indians, now held as prisoners by the military at Borque Redoudo, New-Mexico. These Indians cost the Government last year for food and transportation, the enormous sum of $1,500,000; whereas, by the transfer, the Commissioner proposes to take better care of them at a cost not exceeding $500,000. The wretched condition of these Indians, and the continual retention of them as prisoners by the Government demands the immediate action of Congress in the matter. Some decisive steps should be taken to relieve the wants of these Indians and save the Government useless expenditure of a large amount of money annually. It will be seen that by the transfer of these Indians from the jurisdiction of the Military to the Indian Department, the Government saves at least one million of dollars per year.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

The Secretary of War, to-day, transmitted to the Senate, in response to its resolution of the 14th inst., a communication from A. A. HUMPHREY, Chief of Engineers, and the report of Gen. NEWTON, relative to the encroachments on the harbor of New-York. Gen. HUMPHREY states that in 1856 a commission was instituted consisting of Gen. TOTTEN, late Chief of Engineers, Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, and Admiral DAVIS which fixed the limiting shore lines of New-York harbor beyond which no obstructions or deposits should be allowed in the waters, particularly insisting on the importance of maintaining without diminution the reservoir spaces of the harbor for the full influx of flood tides. Their report, though accepted by the State of New-York, and though including the New-Jersey portion of the shore, has not been accepted by, and is not binding on the latter State. He says further, that serious encroachments are now in progress from the New-Jersey shore, consisting mostly of wharves, wagon-roads and extensions of the shore, by driving piles and filling in between them, which constructions were carried on by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. He denies that these operations are injurious to the New-York harbor.

Gen. NEWTON in his report says that the encroachments upon the flats below Jersey City should be vigorously resisted by the Government. if it has the power, and recommends that a line of bulkheads be drawn around the eastern shore of Bergen Creek. He discloses that there is no excuse for these encroachments. In his latest report dated Jan. 28, 1867, he suggests that the increase of the city, and the crowded state of the docks and wharves at its lower portion, "may have the effect of rendering the conversion of the Jersey flats into docks and basins, convenient and desirable to commercial and business interest." He thinks the plan deserves careful consideration, and that possibly such a course might prevent the building of structures prejudicial to the harbor of New-York.

A DELEGATION OF SIOUX INDIANS.

A delegation of the Missouri River Sioux Indians, numbering forty-four, arrived here yesterday. These Indians are under the protection of Gov. FOULK. They are accompanied by PA-NAN-NIO-PO-PI, or the Man Who Strikes the Tree, Head Chief of the Lancions.

DAKOTAH INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

A large delegation of Sioux and Yancton Indians from Dakotah, accompanied by the delegate from that Territory, who claims them as a part of his constituents, visited not only the two Houses of Con

gress to-day but the United States Supreme Court while those bodies were in session. The Indians were in full costume and attracted more than ordinary attention.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL.

It is known that the House in December last passed an Amendatory Tariff Bill, which at the present session was extensively amended by the Senate. The amendments of the Senate were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means some days ago, and to-night they reported a large number of amendments to the Senate amendments, restoring to a great extent the original House rates. The Committee reduce the duty on salt from 24 cents and 30 cents as fixed by the Senate to 16 and 22 cents a bushel, and on linseed to 20 cents a bushel, and advance the duty on steel 1½ cents over the Senate rates, with corresponding advances on many articles of hardware. Wool and woolens are advanced to correspond with the House bill. The prohibition of the importation of fire-crackers is stricken out, as is also the section relating to the drawback on shipbuilding, agricultural and other implements. The clause with regard to damaged goods and under valuation is also stricken out. The ninth section, adding freight and commissions to invoice values is repealed. The duty is advanced on sal soda, caustic and carbonates of soda, while those on spelter and silk goods are greatly beyond the Senate rates. The rates of duties are mainly retained on iron but advanced on some articles and reduced on others. The Senate proposes to levy a duty of 8, 11 and 12 cents on scrap iron. The Committee recommend 5 and 10. Cotton rates are somewhat advanced over those of the Senate's. Ivory is stricken out of the free list, and the privilege that the Pacific Railroad Company may use foreign iron instead of American, as now provided by law, is denied.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Calculations have been made as to the vote on the Reconstruction Bill; one is that forty-five Republicans and thirty-five Democrats, or eighty in all, will vote against and eighty-two Republicans in favor of it. Others say the House is equally divided. It is therefore safe to say from present appearances that the majority either way will be very small.

SPANISH QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

A circular relative to some modifications of the very stringent quarantine regulations hitherto enforced by the Spanish Government has been received at the Department of State from the United States Legation at Madrid. The circular says "the sanitary condition of Europe and of some portions of America has recently improved, and as it is no longer necessary to continue stringent health regulations, the Queen—may God protect her—has deigned to order that vessels from France, England, Italy, Denmark, the United States, Hamburg, Holland, Sweden and Norway shall perform only three days' quarantine in the ports of Carthagena, Cadiz and Sanbander, designated for that purpose, where the Marine Boards of Health are charged to examine their certificates and crew list to know if the vessels have touched at other ports where infectious diseases prevail, or if deaths have occurred on board, and to see that all the legal requisites have been complied with."

ARRIVAL OF SURRATT.

A steamer believed to be the Swatara, arrived off the Navy Yard this evening, with JOHN H. SURRATT on board.

A guard has been stationed at the wharf to prevent communication with those on board, excepting by high official permission.

A PETITION FROM UTAH.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah have petitioned Congress to repeal the act of 1862, providing for the punishment of polygamy in the Territory. In support of their petition they say that there has not been a single case tried under it, and that as the Constitution of the United States prohibits any interference with religion, they have the right to practice polygamy as a part of their creed, that institution being of divine origin. They also assert that polyamy has had a great moral influence, saving the people from prostitution and kindred evils.

BUSINESS AT THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received from the State Land Office at Lansing, Mich., a list of selections by that State under the act approved July 2, 1862, donating public lands to the States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts, amounting in the aggregate to 8,640 acres.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were confirmed to-day by the Senate, in executive session: Milton W. Worden, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Ohio; David Turner, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Indiana; Norman Eddy, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Indiana; Jesse J. Alexander, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Indiana.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court, the following decisions were rendered to-day.

No. 131—Thompson, plaintiff in error vs. Bowie, error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment below, and remanding the cause, with instructions a venire facias de novo. The action was on promissory notes of Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE of Maryland, and the defence was, that the notes were given for a gaming consideration—among other evidence the defendant being made directly to prove his allegation. The Court permitted proof that on the date of the notes the defendant was drunk, and that when drunk he was addicted to gaming, and that the payee of the notes was the keeper of a gambling-house in Washington, where the notes were made. At that time the verdict was for the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed to this Court, where it is held that such evidence should not have been admitted.

Mr. Justice GRIER dissents, holding that the defence was one of alleged fraud in obtaining the notes, and that such evidence was admissable in that view of the case.

No. 103. The United States, appellants, vs. Weed & Blydenburgh.—This was a case of prize in the Court below, and the property, certain sugar and molasses, was restored to the claimants. The trial was in the District Court of New-Orleans. The Court now affirms the judgment below, although holding that the case was not of prize but of forfeiture under the statute, but believing that no case of forfeiture would be made on the evidence, if remanded for proceedings on the instance side of the Court.

No. 412. Bates vs. Brown, error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment below.

No. 132. Robbins, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Chicago, error to the Circuit Court of the same District.—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment below.

No. 237. Merchants' Insurance Company, appellants, vs. Ritchie, appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction.

No. 140. Lessees of Croxoll, plaintiff in error, vs. Steward Realty.—Argument commenced, and will consume a day or two.

No. 141 follows.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major J. R. MYRICK, First Lieutenant Third United States Artillery, in addition to his duties as acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the South, has been assigned to the duties of Adjutant-General of that Department during the temporary absence of Brevet Capt. J. W. CLOUS, First Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry.

General Orders No. 14, dated Headquarters of the South, Charleston, Feb. 14, 1867, provides that all enlisted men within that Department now undergoing confinement by the sentence of general Courts-martial for desertion, will be released from confinement when they shall have been confined six months.

Brevet Major-Gen. GRIFFIN, commanding the District of Texas, has issued a general order dated at Galveston on the 15th inst., which is as follows: "Agreeably with the spirit of the second Article of War and Executive Order dated Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1862, an orderly observance of the Sabbath day by the officers and men in the military service throughout this District, is hereby enjoined. No public business will be transacted on that day at the military offices, unless as a measure of strict necessity, and when detriment would prejudice the interest of the service."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut.-Commander John A. Howell has been detached from the De Soto, to take effect from the 1st of next May, and granted leave of absence; Second Assistant Engineer Wm. E. Sibley, detached from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the Susquehanna; Passed Assistant Engineer J. J. Bingham, from the Pawnee, and granted sick leave of absence; Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, from the Vermont, and ordered to duty on the Jamestown; Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Depart, detached from the Susquehanna, and ordered to the Pawnee; Lieut.-Commander W. P. McCann, has been ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, at Philadelphia. Lieut.-Commander Samuel Morgan has been ordered to command the Wokaska. Surgeon J. M. E. Masters has been ordered to the Vermont. Sailmaker William M. Maulls has been ordered to the Monongahela. Acting Volunteer Lieut. James B. Wheeler has been honorably discharged. Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King has been placed on waiting orders. Commander A. D. Harrell has been placed on the retired list. The order assigning Midshipman Henry C. Wisner to the Tacony has been revoked, and he has been placed on sick leave of absence.

Liquor-Dealers in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The State Constabulary prosecuted forty-nine liquor-dealers of this city last week.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Complete Evacuation of the Mexican Capital by the French Troops.

The Whole Expeditionary Corps on the March to Vera Cruz.

Maximilian Prepared to Defend His Capital.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 18.

Advices have been received from Orizaba, Mexico, up to the 11th inst.

The final and complete evacuation of the Capital by the French forces took place on the 6th inst., and the whole expeditionary corps was on the road to Vera Cruz.

Gen. MARQUEZ, at the head of 10,000 of MAXIMILIAN's Mexican troops, had been intrusted with the defence of the city of Mexico.

The Imperialists claimed that they had an army of 30,000 men well-armed.

The Imperial Government had levied a tax of one per cent. on all capital.

MAXIMILIAN wears the Mexican uniform and reviews the troops in the streets of the city. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants for the Emperor has been renewed.

The Movements of the French Expeditionary Corps.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 18.

The French gunboat *Bouvet*, three days and a half from Vera Cruz, has arrived at the bar.

She reports that the French transports *Yanna*, *Leona* and *Var* were at Vera Cruz, and that before the end of the month all the French troops will have left Mexico.

Mexican correspondence (no date given) says that the French army, with BAZAINE at its head, evacuated Mexico on the 6th. The capture of Zacatecas and Aqua Calientes by MIRAMON is confirmed by this correspondent, who says that JUAREZ narrowly escaped capture.

The Liberals Everywhere Victorious—Miramon Wounded and Routed.

GALVESTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The *Bulletin* has Brownsville dates of the 13th inst.

Maj.-Gen. LEW. WALLACE arrived here yesterday, but left immediately for Cincinnati.

The Liberals are reported to be everywhere victorious.

ESCOBEDO and TREVINO had fought two battles with MIRAMON, who, in the last fight, was shot through both legs, and whose army was utterly routed.

Zacatecas had been reoccupied by the Liberals.

The only forces between JUAREZ and the City of Mexico were 2,000 men, under CASTILLO.

MAXIMILIAN was at a hacienda outside the city, and seemed to be paying no attention to affairs of State.

Passage of the Negro Suffrage Bill by the Tennessee Senate.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Senate has passed the bill conferring suffrage on negroes. A motion to strike out the clause preventing them from serving on juries, or holding office, was rejected by a tie vote.

The bill having previously passed the House, it is now law, unless reconsidered, and that event is not probable.

Boston Missionary Society Anniversary.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Boston City Missionary Society commenced its semi-centennial anniversary last evening. Gov. BULLOCK, Father CLEVELAND, who is ninety-four years of age, and others, delivered addresses.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Relief of Fort Pickens—Interesting Statement by Gen. Harvey Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extract in your paper of the 18th inst., from Mr. HEADLEY's forthcoming work under the above caption, contains statements so unfounded in fact, so unjust to the Commanders of the army and navy at that time at Fort Pickens, and evinces such unpardonable carelessness of research that, as the Commander of Fort Pickens, I beg the privilege of noticing it.

He says: "The troops in the Atlantic Company's steamer (it should read the 'steamer *Atlantic*') arrived just *before him*, (PORTER,) and had got *close to the beach*, ready to be landed."

The troops on board the *Atlantic* arrived off Pensacola on the evening of *the 16th of April*. The *Powhatan* did not arrive until about *noon of the 17th*.

The commanding officer, and a portion of his command, were landed by the boats of Capts. ADAMS and POOR immediately after their arrival, and the fort was relieved about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, several hours before *Capt. Porter made his appearance*.

Gen. MEIGS *did* intercept PORTER and *did* prevent his entering, but not because he *wished him to cover the landing*; for all the infantry and a part of the horses of the battery were landed before PORTER's arrival, by the zealous coöperation and able assistance of Capts. ADAMS and POOR, who commanded two ships of war there.

Mr. HEADLEY goes on to say that "he, (PORTER,) proceeded at once to cover the landing and in *half an hour Fort Pickens was safe in our possession.*" * * "*Thus the most important fort in the South was kept in our possession.*

Had the rebels succeeded in getting into it (*which they would have done that night, but for this opportune arrival,*) Pensacola would have proved a greater thorn in our side than either Charleston or Wilmington."

Mr. HEADLEY goes on to declare that Capt. PORTER "could have gone into Pensacola," anxiously "desired to do so, but the army officer at Fort Pickens protested against it, urging as a reason that the fort was not in a condition to resist the fire of BRAGG's Batteries," which PORTER *knew he could silence* * * "it was a great disappointment to him not to be able to take the place when he knew how easily it could have been done, but he would not attempt it with the army and navy commanders, (both his seniors,) opposed to it. He has no doubt since regretted, a hundred times, that he paid attention to such timid counsels and did not take the responsibility."

Now, I fearlessly assert that Capt. PORTER could *not* have entered Pensacola Harbor at that time, that the attempt would have been followed by the certain destruction of the vessel, the probable loss of the crew, and the jeopardizing the safety of Fort Pickens, and that if he could have entered, no valuable results would have been followed. He would only have entered into a trap, in which he could not stay, and from which he could not extricate himself or be extricated.

Capt. ADAMS, the senior naval commander, had nothing to say or do in the case, PORTER's command being independent of him. *I* advised the whole measure, and the responsibility rests on me alone, but I will show that I was sustained not only by Capt. MEIGS, the confidential agent of the President, but *by Capt. Porter himself.*

FORT PICKENS, April 17, 1861.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: From the wretched condition of the defences of this place and the very *elaborate ranges* of the batteries put up on the opposite side, it is desirable that we put off the day of collision as long as possible.

If PORTER runs the gauntlet now, a collision is inevitable, and we shall suffer the most.

I, too, doubt the possibility of his escaping, I am told that Fort McRea alone mounts 100 guns. Would it not be best to stop him? I think so. Yours, truly,

(Signed) HARVEY BROWN.

Capt. MEIGS.

Note by Capt. MEIGS:

"I handed the original of the above letter to Capt. PORTER, having succeeded in intercepting the *Powhatan*, which was coming in under English colors, and having English coal, and evidence it as follows to free him from responsibility."

U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN, April 17, 1861.

Capt. Porter, Commanding Powhatan, off Pensacola:

SIR: Under the circumstances detailed in the within letter, and the necessity of avoiding collision, while in the act of landing *stores, horses and artillery, I feel it my duty to request you postponing entering the harbor for the present.* My connection with the expedition, my knowledge of the views and intentions of the President, justify me in making this request with almost the force of an order from the President.

* * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer, Military Department of Florida.

Now I ask any intelligent reader if Capt. PORTER was stopped by the timid counsels of the commanders of the army and navy? Was it not on the representation of the confidential agent of the President; and would this event have put the case so strongly if his opinions had not coincided with mine? And I further ask, if one word was said to warrant Mr. HEADLEY in giving the covering of the landing of the troops as the cause of delay?

U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN, OFF PENSACOLA, April 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In looking carefully over the orders of the President in relation to my entering the harbor, I find them so important that they have no margin for any contingency that may arise.

Your letter to Capt. MEIGS, of the Thirteenth, requesting me not to go in and draw the fire on you before you had time to prepare, is quite sufficient to satisfy me that any such course on my part would be very indiscreet; but to satisfy the authorities in Washington I would be obliged to you if you would address me a letter more fully on the subject, and state as near as you can the actual condition and the time required to make up deficiencies.

If you think that in two days time you will be ready for me to make the attempt, please notify me, for after that time I shall have to run the gauntlet by moonlight, which would no doubt be a good time for an exhibition; but darkness would suit better for a piece of strategy.

I know that I am here to give you aid and comfort, and to keep any of the enemy from crossing in boats on the inside; but while I will do all I can in the way of aid, I cannot do much in cutting off boats where I now am.

Will you please make such suggestions as your good sense will dictate, and I will endeavor to follow them as near as I can.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER.

Col. H. BROWN, commanding Fort Pickens, Florida.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, April 19, 1861.

Your letter of the 18th inst. is received, and I cannot perhaps better answer it than by giving extracts of dispatches I am preparing for Washington, *viz:*

"Aware of the desire of the Government that a ship should be placed there, (in the harbor) and knowing I was opposing the wishes of Capt. MEIGS, nothing but the profound sense of its necessity would have induced interference on my part; but believing that if the actual state of this post was known no such instructions would have been given, I did not hesitate to express my views and wishes in the case. As I have already reported to you I found this post in the worst possible condition for hostilities, the batteries out of order, some of the largest and most important guns dismounted, the necessary traverses and other protection for the troops unprepared, the garrison deficient, the *subsistence nearly exhausted*, the ammunition (except powder) *not sufficient in important articles for one day's service*, a total want of engineers, quartermaster and ordnance tools and implements, and the post in a complete state of confusion; all requiring the labor of every man in it. The steamer *Atlantic* lying here with large supplies of indispensable stores which can only (without extreme inconvenience, involving great time and labor) be landed, *within range of the guns of Fort McRae*; and the vital importance of getting these stores ashore rendered, in my judgment, delay in encountering hostilities of the utmost importance, and any act of ours provoking it, or I may say assuredly and certainly, causing it, to be *premature and unwise.*" [I supposed when I wrote Capt. MEIGS, and for some time after, that my application was displeasing to him.]

You say, "If you think that in *two days* time you (I) will be ready for me to make the attempt, please notify me."

I know that in a week* I cannot get ready so as to warrant a voluntary provoking of hostilities, and how much longer I cannot tell, but in *two days* I can be but in little better condition than I now am.

And I can only repeat that, if you *do* enter before I am prepared, in my judgment, the movement will be unwise and deeply injurious to the best interests of the service.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding.

Capt. DAVID D. PORTER, commanding ship *Powhatan*.

Capt. PORTER remained at anchor off the fort for several weeks, and had full opportunity and facility for ascertaining the correctness of my statements, of its condition and wants; he *did not* enter, or make any attempt to enter the harbor, and never afterward communicated to me a desire or purpose to do so.

The *Powhatan* was a side-wheel wooden vessel, which had engines, machinery and boilers partially exposed, as is usual in such vessels. The enemy had from eight to twelve thousand men, two strong forts, (Barancas and McRae,) mounting some one hundred guns, and from six to ten earthen batteries, mounting heavy guns, and extending a distance of three miles, all commanding the channel, so that the *Powhatan* would have been exposed to the fire of these batteries along the whole distance.

Subsequent events proved that those batteries could, without being entirely silenced, (except Fort McRae, which was,) stand the fire for several hours of Fort Pickens, all our batteries, and of two large ships of war; in which one of the ships was so much injured as to be withdrawn from action. Is it then probable, indeed, is it possible, that Capt. PORTER could with his inferior vessel, unsupported, or only supported by the imperfect fire of the fort, then nearly unarmed, have silenced these numerous batteries while running the gauntlet through them. I leave the answer with naval officers acquainted with the vessel and the harbor.

Now, all the information I have here given was accessible to Mr. HEADLEY if he would have taken the trouble to consult the archives of the army and navy, and had applied to me for it; and it would seem that in giving a history of the relief of Fort Pickens no more proper person could have been applied to than he who was charged with its duties and responsibilities.

If this extract is a fair specimen of the rest of the book, *Farragut and our Naval Commanders* may be a very readable romance, but is certainly a very unreliable history.

HARVEY BROWN, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

* It took me two months of constant hard labor with my whole command.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan in Pittsburgh—His Views of What is Needed by the South.

Gen. SHERIDAN was in Pittsburgh, Penn., on Friday. An editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* called upon him, and thus states the result of the interview:

"In conversation the General is free, suave and intelligent. Singular as it may seem, he is earnestly and bitterly opposed to war; thinks that civil rule should at all times be preferred to military rule, but not under all circumstances. From his conversation we inferred that his diagnosis of the Southern patient indicates the sword; that an excrescence remains after the four years of treatment through which they have already gone that can only be safely removed by the knife. The great misfortune of the Southerner is that he believes a disparity exists in favor of Southern intelligence. He has been taught that "one rebel did not equal ten Yankees in battle," but his faith in the superiority of his intellect still remains. While acknowledging his cause hopelessly defeated he maintains its justice. This is the Southerner's great and mischievous error, and it tends more than all else to delay restoration.

Wide-spread poverty, destitution and desolation pervades the South. Pictures of the suffering in some sections which have reached us, are no creations of imagination to stir the North to an exercise of charity. They are true. Gaunt poverty, suffering, want for the actual necessities of life, are with many of the Southern people. Nearly all of the plantations in Louisiana are mortgaged to their full value, and if thrown upon the market would not discharge the incumbrances with which they are burdened. To raise any money by increased liens is therefore impossible. The Southern people have not, as yet, been properly educated in the Northern and Western idea of immigration. They look upon the immigrant, not in the proper light, regarding him only as a mudsill or laborer. They must learn to sub-divide their large plantations, so that one family may live comfortably and grow rich on a hundred acres of land, whereas in days gone by a single individual or family lorded it over three, four, five or six thousand acres, of which vast estate but a small proportion was under cultivation. All this must be changed. The South must have roads, school-houses, churches and factories. She must get them as Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota have acquired them—by filling up her waste lands with an intelligent and industrious yeomanry, no matter of what nativity. With these her capacities cannot be estimated. The oligarchs of the South must imbibe more of the philosophy, skill and enterprise of the people of the North, ere they can vie with the North in wealth and solid progress. The General referred to other matters which have escaped our memory."

A New Excitement at St. Albans, Vt.—Liquor Seizures.

An intense excitement, it is stated, is now reigning in St. Albans, only second to that produced by the advent of the rebel raiders in 1864. A correspondent says: "It originated in an attempt of the State officials to enforce the liquor laws of Vermont. These officials have been on the alert for some time, and on Wednesday seized a quantity of the 'ardent' at a billiard-saloon and placed it in the lock-up to await the making out of the necessary papers to insure its spilling in the street. While it was thus disposed of, some of the liquor-dealers, by way of strategy, went and informed a customs officer that there was a quantity of smuggled liquor in the lock-up, and forthwith that official gathered his forces and seized the fluid which was awaiting confiscation under the State laws. This riled the State officials, and a wholesale raid upon every saloon and hotel was the consequence, the keeper of each hotel and saloon being required to give bonds in the sum of $1,000 not to open his house to any outsider whatever. The consequence of this was that when the usual influx of strangers to the village occurred on Thursday night, they had not where to lay their heads, and no place to procure a meal even, except at the eating-room of the depot. One of the "peculiar" laws of Vermont is that private houses cannot receive and entertain any stranger for compensation, as that would be an infringement of the rights of hotels, so the unfortunates who desired to remain in the village were compelled to huddle together in the depot when night came, and two or three freight cars were metamorphosed into barracks for their accommodation. The situation was unchanged up to last accounts. Every hotel is closed, villagers are excited and business is almost at a stand-still.

Testimonial to William Lloyd Garrison.

The Executive Committee having in charge the subscriptions for the national testimonial to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of which Ex-Gov. ANDREW of Massachusetts is chairman, announce that the amount thus far subscribed as a token of respect "for a life of singular and unselfish consecration to the noblest object," reaches over $30,000; but that the list is necessarily imperfect, as very many of the friends of the measure, in all parts of the country, have not made their reports. The subscriptions range from $1 to $500 each, the number of those from $50 to $100 being quite large. The following persons contributed $500 each: Gerritt Smith, Peterboro', N. Y.; Francis G. Shaw and B. Warren Weston, New-York; Samuel May, William E. Coffin, John M. Forbes and William F. Weld, Boston; Eben D. Draper, Milford; John Bertram, Salem; Thomas Mott and Williams Sellers & Co., Philadelphia; other contributors are Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, $200; Charles Sumner, $100; James Speed, of Kentucky, $100; Henry Wilson, $25; and Gov. Bullock, Lieut.-Gov. Claflin, Congressmen Ames and John M. Forbes, $100 each. Contributions have been received also from Great Britain, where 27 persons give in the aggregate £262. John Bright gives £5, and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Nichol, of Edinburgh, £100. There is one subscription of £20, the other English subscriptions ranging from £1 to £10.

United States Coins for the Paris Exhibition.

The coins intended by the United States Government for the Paris Exhibition, were finished at the Philadelphia Mint on Thursday. They consist of sets in duplicate of each of the coins of the country—gold, silver, nickel and bronze. The gold coins are double eagles, eagles, half eagles, three dollars, two and a half and one dollar pieces. The silver coins are a dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime, half dime and three cent pieces. The nickel are five and three cent pieces, and the bronze two and one cent. All these were made in polished dies. In addition to the fineness of their manufacture, for the exquisite finish of which they are remarkable, each coin is a mirror in itself, as perfect as plate glass. They are all dated the current year, and are similar to the coins now used, excepting the five cent nickel, which has not the rays which in last year's coinage radiated from the figure five. The coins are in a velvet case, of blue ground and crimson border, forming, with a white satin cover, the national colors. The coins are sunk in the blue satin, and covered by heavy plate glass. On the inside of the case are printed the words, "Coinage of the United States," beautifully bordered by a fringe of ferns and immortelles. Below the arched scroll of words is an eagle standing on a shield.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—Lady DON made her first appearance at this establishment last evening, and was received with unquestionable demonstrations of acceptance and favor. She appeared in the farce of "*Peggy Green*" and the burlesque of "Kenilworth." The first piece may be dismissed with few words. It is intended to pave the way for the burlesque. The latter is unusually good. The puns are fresh and pungent, and the jokes are lively and jocular. The situations—if we may use the word—are ludicrous, and the action is quick, spirited and to the point. Lady DON sustains the principal character, and does so with a graceful ability which has not been surpassed on our stage for many a day. She dresses splendidly, but does not swagger; sings often and well without throwing herself into the arms of the parquette. She is, in fact, a burlesque actress who deserves to succeed, and will undoubtedly do so from the spirit of her acting, and the moderation she displays in a branch of business where hitherto the tendency has been toward excess.

The Company at the New-York Theatre is admirably adapted for the production of works of this agreeable character. It is indeed the most versatile company in the City. Each of its members can dance and sing. "Kenilworth" in consequence received full justice, and awakened abundant applause. Mr. GOMERSAL for varied and successful effort in every department enumerated by Polonius deserves the greatest possible praise. He was admirable. So also, in a less prominent part, was Mrs. GOMERSAL. The introduction of the Bolero from "Les Vespers Sicilienne," displayed the lady's ability as a vocalist, but was out of place. Mr. J. DUNN made his first appearance at this theatre as *Tressilian*, and in a dry, quiet way, contributed very largely to the general success. Mr. MARK SMITH, as *Queen Elizabeth*, was of course immense, especially on his entrance, when he gave an imitation of Mme. RISTORI in the same character. Throughout he maintained the best of animation, and kept the audience also animated. Miss SAIDEE COLE, a rising and talented young actress, was seen to decided advantage as *Sir Walter Raleigh*. The piece has been put on the stage with some care, and will undoubtedly enjoy a run.

MISS BRAINARD'S CONCERT.—Miss BRAINARD, who is a favorite with all portions of the public, and is esteemed as a fine singer in every department of music, takes her annual benefit concert at Steinway Hall to-night. The lady will give several of her best pieces and will receive the support of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his fine orchestra. She will be assisted in the vocal department by Signor SEVERINI, Signor STRINI, Mr. A. H. PEASE, and Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES at the piano.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"The Streets of New-York," an old favorite with our theatre-going people, was produced last night with absolute success at the Olympic Theatre. There can be no use in stating that the house was crowded; of course it was, it always will be when this piece is played; but for the simple pleasure of the announcement we will put on record the fact that the jambest crowd that ever filled the Olympic fairly packed the place from lights to top. The cast was in some respects an improvement on the original—MORTIMER's "Badger" is admirable. The part plays itself, and a bad actor could not well fail to have the sympathy of the house from first to last; as it is, with a thoroughly good actor, full of life, spirit, intelligent, and up in all the "tricks and manners" of the part, the *role* was the favorite from the start. ROBSON's "Puffy" is very funny. The man has a comical voice, a comical face, a comical make-up and a comical *role*, so that on the whole it is fair to infer that he gave a tolerably comical performance. In addition to this comical combination brother *Puffy* sang a neat little ditty about a man Boil, who dabbled in oil, and on the whole *Puffy* was a great hit. JORDAN's *Dan* was fairly conceived and pleasantly given. COLLINS made a beautiful boot-black, and the rest of the cast was of the best. Miss KATE NEWTON was welcomed heartily and carried the audience through all her trials and finally to her triumph. The piece is well put on the stage. The incidental dances are excellent, full of popular points, and the songs, fights and solos of various nature and degree with which the play abounds, made the evening thoroughly enjoyable. The "Streets of New-York," as played at the Olympic, will necessarily have a run. The curtain was "rung up" after each act, in response to most peremptory demands, and every indication of perfect success attended the representation. It will be repeated to-night and every night this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Subscriptions for the pending season of Italian Opera are now received at the box-office of the Academy of Music, where, also, private boxes, and tickets for the Bal d'Opera can be had.

FRATERNITY COURSE.—Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON lectures to-night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. However we or others may disagree with the orator of the evening, no one will deny that she is a lady of rare talent, moral excellence and extensive culture, to whose pleasing eloquence the people of any city may listen with gratification.

CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.—Miss MARIA BRAINERD, assisted by Mess. SEVERINI, STRINI and PEASE, will give a grand concert this evening at Steinway Hall. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will conduct the orchestra and Dr. BEAMES the concert generally.

The Express Business.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 9.

To the Executive Board, Merchants' Union Express Company:

In common with many others, I was induced by your representations and assurances to become a subscriber to the stock of your company. We were told that a payment of ten or at most fifteen per cent. of the subscription would be sufficient to equip and establish the organization, and thenceforth we were assured of profit, secured to us from the business which we alone controlled, and would contribute to the company thus formed.

Thus far our obligations have been fully and promptly met. We have responded to your calls already in excess of the amount indicated by you originally as the sum required for the legitimate purposes of your organization. We have cheerfully given you a monopoly of all the carrying business by express controlled by us, and that too, at rates much larger, in some cases, than we might have had the work done for by the old companies, and all for the sake of redeeming our obligations expressed or implied, by the act of becoming stockholders with you.

Having thus acted in good faith, and in the hope and belief that you were actuated by like impulses, it should not excite surprise on your part if your circular of the 26th suggests to our minds—for there are many stockholders who agree with me in this—doubts. Where we have heretofore reposed implicit confidence, surely we had a right to expect that in any communication of an explanatory or apologetic character you might feel called upon to address us, frankness should not be lacking.

The failure in your recent circular to meet this just expectation suggests the propriety of a few inquiries touching the administration of the trust committed to your care, its present condition and future prospects, and these we now submit, with the hope that we will be favored with explicit responses thereto. We ask:

First—With reference to the capital stock, on how much of that stock have calls been made or assessed? If on less than twenty millions, why? And what disposition has been made, or is proposed to be made of the stock not assessed, if any there be?

An answer to the question is desirable, because it has been alleged, and is by some stockholders believed, that a portion of the capital stock has been assigned to various parties, as fully paid up, and for a nominal consideration; while it is by others believed that a portion of the stock is withheld from assessment to be taken up hereafter by yourselves, in case the enterprise should prove a success.

Second.—What proportion of the stock is delinquent on calls heretofore made, and to what amount? What effort has been made to collect it?

Third—What is the whole amount received by you on account of the calls made up to seventeen per cent., and how has the money been invested? How much for real estate? How much for equipment, and what amount on hand?

Fourth.—You commenced operations Oct. 1. What were your gross receipts in the quarter ending Dec. 31, and what your expenditures for conducting the business in that time?

In your recent circular, as in previous ones, you indulge in epithets toward your competitors in business, and strangely, too, refer to them as to an uncertain quantity, affecting the problem to be solved by you, viz.: The point at which certificates might with propriety be issued. You finally say, on this point, "that the time has arrived when all the requirements of our own Company, and the utmost opposition of the old monopolies can be calculated with sufficient certainty." Will you favor us with the results of such a calculation, as affecting the question of profits from an enterprise?

It is known that we control a very large amount of business; but it is plain that our competitors will have a voice in fixing the rates at which it is to be transacted, and they may, and probably will, be able to prevent the realization of profit by us. It is the result of your calculations on this point that we seek. You can readily understand that if profits are uncertain, further calls, even after the certificates have been issued, may be confidently relied on. So that, after all, the "old monopolies" may command the situation, notwithstanding your earnest and oft-repeated denunciation of them.

You say that the calls just announced will place the stock "beyond any *reasonable liability*" to further assessment. Will you explain what you mean by the term "reasonable liability," in that connection? We suppose the stock to be liable for any and all assessments that may be levied on it by the proper authorities of the Company, without regard to amount—the latter being regulated, in a great measure, by the "old monopolies" in their administration of the question of rates to be charged on the business done.

When on the subject of liability, will it be too much for us to ask of you that you give us some information as to the manner in which you expect our stockholders to avoid, or evade, the personal liability that attaches to all stockholders in joint stock associations organized as ours is, under the laws of the State of New-York?

The law in express terms makes all such stockholders liable to the extent of their pecuniary responsibility, and they are liable to be pounced upon at any time, when outside of their own State, as non-resident debtors, for the obligations of your Company, and liable at home when any one chooses to sue them, instead of the President or chief man of the firm. This would amount to only an annoyance, so long as the firm continued solvent and able to meet its obligations. But prudent men will not close their eyes to the fact that there are in the business many and great chances for a different contingency.

It has been claimed by the old companies that their success is due to the personal supervision of the details of their business, given by their leading stockholders and managers, and that, in giving this supervision, they were actuated by a knowledge of the risk they incurred every hour in the day and night, and a sense of their responsibility. If this be true, (and it seems entirely reasonable,) does it not effectually invalidate a fact in our organization, on which we have hitherto felicitated ourselves, viz., that our stock is held in small amounts, or not exceeding $10,000 by any one person—because stock thus sublimated fail to make it an object with any one of requisite ability to devote his time and attention to a supervision of the details of the business, and therefore, with a management confessedly without knowledge or experience in the business, and dependent entirely upon the hired services of men whose interest in our behalf begins and ends with the business day, for which they are paid, is it possible that we shall successfully compete (in the taking care of our property and business) with those who in working for their companies are working directly for themselves, and in protection of their own liability and responsibility, being the holders of interests in the business that fully justify them in so doing? We presume you have thought of this—will you favor us with your views on this subject?

It may be well for you to understand that the pains taken by you to impress stockholders with the favorable condition of the affairs of the Company, without supporting your declaration, if true, as you might readily have done, if so inclined, leaves us to determine whether you would, at this critical period of our Company's existence, allow a simple lack of inclination to interfere with so plain a duty.

It would be very pleasant under other circumstances to read, as we do in your circular, "Every obstacle in our path, thus far, has been put out of the way." You don't tell us what obstacles have been removed, and we still see in place the only obstacles that, to our knowledge, ever existed—the old companies.

Again you tell us "Our company is no longer an experiment; it is an established success." This is certainly a cheering announcement, and would be exceedingly gratifying, if there were only a solitary indication in the barren waste of the two pages of lottery sheet from which it is quoted to favor the truthfulness of the assertion or if the negative character of all attempts at statement of details contained therein did not positively contradict so evident an assumption.

You find occasion and room to refer to what you have heretofore and now call a "stock-jobbing scheme to disparage the value of our stock." It may be what you call it, or anything else; but rest assured that so long as our stock is offered for sale, here and elsewhere, at from three to five per cent. discount, without takers, it makes but little difference what the stock-jobbers of New-York may be doing to or with it.

Finally, it has been more than intimated heretofore that we should be satisfied to realize in the reduced rates, resulting from the presence of our organization in the field, a satisfactory dividend on our investment. To this proposition we respectfully dissent, because seven-eighths of those who became subscribers, did so with the expectation of sharing in a profitable business with those already in, and that the competition between these interests would be an honorable one, and not destructive of profit. Of course this expectation ceased when we found you preluding the commencement of your business operations by unfriendly reference to, and denunciation of the existing companies. Then, with a large business assured to you by virtue of your stockholding interest, you adopted the unwise policy of reducing the existing rates, instead of leaving the responsibility of such a movement to your competitors. It is true you had asserted that the rates charged by the old companies were excessive, yet the reduction made was not of a character to meet the expectations that have been raised by such a statement, and was barely sufficient to leave it a question as to whether you were making a very cheap bid for business or offering an invitation to your competitors to further reduce the rates—a movement that secured no advantage to you.

But reduced rates cannot be accepted as a satisfactory dividend on this investment, for the reason that stockholders who have invested their money find their neighbors and competitors in business, who put no money at risk, enjoying the benefits and advantages of the extraordinary dividends in common with stockholders. Again, there are many who subscribed to the stock in the belief that it might and would be made a profitable investment, but who have no occasion to use express facilities; how are their expectations to be met?

These are a few of the points suggested by the doubts that have arisen as to the outcome of the enterprise. If they are fairly met with such explanations as it should be in your power to give, and which stockholders certainly have a right to ask and expect, it will go far to qualify and remove the doubts that now exist as to the propriety of your management and the real value of an investment.

STOCKHOLDER.

CINCINNATI, February, 1867.

Simple but Effectual.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by singers and public speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, caused by cold or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus: GORHAM MF'G CO.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

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Right Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska, will preach in St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, corner 4th-av. and 127th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Nervous Headaches cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

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MARRIED.

BIRNEY—DEUEL.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Lieut. JAMES G. BIRNEY to MARY E. DEUEL, of New-York.

FAILE—POMROY.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, by Rev. William Huckel, HENRY FAILE to MARY E., daughter of A. H. Pomroy, all of this City.

NUTTING—FOLGER.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. LEE NUTTING to Miss JULIA B., youngest daughter of Wm. B. Folger, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

AVERY.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, after a severe illness, ALPHEUS C., only child of Alpheus B. and Theresa M. Avery, aged 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather John W. Avery, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 93 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOUGHTON.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH BOUGHTON, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., from the residence of John Lawrence, 140th-st., North New-York. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Portland, Me., papers please copy.

CROW.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, JAMES HARVEY, youngest son of James N. and Ida F. Crow, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Tuesday. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from 26th-st. at Mott Haven Depot.

DUTCHER.—At Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 18, PARCEFOR C. DUTCHER, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son, Silas B. Dutcher, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

FARRINGTON.—On Monday, Feb. 18, EDITH, only child of Wm. M. and Emma F. Farrington.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIELDS.—On Monday, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, Dr. EDWARD FIELDS, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANKLIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sixth day evening, 15th inst., EMMA COGGESHALL, wife of WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Giles H. Coggeshall, at Bloomfield, on Third day, (Tuesday,) at 10¼ A. M. Train leaves by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves Bloomfield at 1:25 P. M.

FRANCKHAUSER.—On Monday morning, Feb. 18, Mrs. MARY FRANCKHAUSER, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 312 West 25th-st., Wednesday, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated at 9½ o'clock for the repose of her soul. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

GREENE.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Sunday, Feb. 17, ALFINA, wife of Edward A. Greene.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 2,028 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HAMERSLEY.—On Monday evening, Feb. 18, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, wife of John W. Hamersley.

HAYWARD.—On Friday evening, Feb. 15, after a long and severe illness, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of John K. Hayward, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 47 East 11th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

MIDDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 16, of disease of the heart, JOHN MIDDLETON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and immediate friends of deceased are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 126 Henry-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

POTTER.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, EMMA POTTER, daughter of O. B. and M. G. Potter, aged 6 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 30 Great Jones-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REEVE.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 17, ELIZA A., widow of Robert H. Reeve, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son-in-law, Capt. Isaac Demmon, Norwalk, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y., for interment.

Western papers please copy.

SINCLAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, THERESA F., wife of Charles F. Sinclair, and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Story, of Halifax, N. S.

Funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WALL.—On Monday morning, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, WILLIAM J. B. WALL, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 318 West 24th-st., between 8th and 10th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WILDEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, Rev. JOSEPH WILDEY, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the City Missionaries, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 20th, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 207 West 50th-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, 21st, for interment.

WARNER.—At his late residence, No. 203 West 48th-st., New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a severe and painful illness, EFFINGHAM H. WARNER, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. Alexander McLean and H. A. Hogel, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOURNING GOODS.
A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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ANNA E. DICKINSON
At the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.
For particulars see under head "Lectures and Meetings."

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.
The Committee of Reception from the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, would request all delegates to the Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., to call at the rooms of the New-York Board, No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 3, and register their names and address at their earliest convenience.
HENRY A. OAKLEY,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG
Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

As both Dioscorides and Galen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS, No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.
To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

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It is for sale by all Booksellers everywhere, and is published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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TO TAILORS.—SCOTT'S REPORT OF SPRING FASHIONS now ready, including a picture from a steel plate of 21 figures, representing the cut and colors of Spring goods; a supplemental plate of latest Paris fashions; a pattern-sheet and set of cut patterns; four pages of diagrams and set of scales to draught by; a pamphlet explanatory in English and German. Price $2. Gilsey's Building, No. 171 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS, ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, Entertaining Stories, Poems, New Music, Full-Sized Patterns, and other Novelties, in the March number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, now ready. Sold everywhere. Single copies 30 cents, mailed free. Yearly, $3 with a valuable premium. Address
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FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c. &c.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON.
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,682,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 95
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT H. HEDDEN.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

NO. 11 WALL-STREET.

EXCHANGE all issues of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES for the NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS at market rates.

The holders of the Seven-Thirties thereby RECEIVE a DIFFERENCE and obtain a Bond, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, bearing 6 per cent. Gold Interest, EQUAL TO 8¼ IN CURRENCY.

IMPORTERS supplied with GOLD at the market price, and COIN constantly on hand FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ROBINSON & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, ON COMMISSION,

No. 26 BROAD-ST., New-York.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

EDWARD C. ROBINSON, late President Eighth National Bank.

JOHN B. LOCKWOOD, Formerly of Geo. Opdyke & Co.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN, } General Partners.
D. C. FISK,
R. H. FISK,
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

REFERENCES:

John J. Cisco, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
John A. Stewart, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
H. H. Van Dyck, U. S. Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Vermilye & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, O. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.

MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS FOR USE IN EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

ALSO, MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY TELEGRAPH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS; ALSO, INSURANCE AND MANUFACTURING STOCKS PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

(ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.)

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 113 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 noon. The election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst.

R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Feb. 12, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company:

JAMES FREELAND,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
JAMES HARPER,	EDWARD HARVEY,
LEWIS HURST,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN L. SPADER,	ANDW. FITZGERALD,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	CURTIS NOBLE,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
AMOS ROBBINS,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN J. SCHUMAKER,	JACOB PHILIP,
GEORGE L. SHAW,	GEORGE C. ROBINSON,
HENRY TIENKEN,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	T. D. CARMAN,
D. S. VOORHEES,	W. L. SHUTTLEWORTH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. TOHMPSON, JR., Secretary.

$15,000 WANTED, TO HELP SUPPLY demand for the water of a new mineral spring, demonstrated to be the best remedy for chronic rheumatism or rheumatic gout which the world has ever known, as well as for a variety of bronchial, stomach, bowel, liver, kidney and urinary diseases. These waters are pronounced by eminent physicians and chemists to be "equal in some and superior in other respects to that of the famous Vichy Springs of France." Reputed supply of these new springs, 200 barrels per day, readily sold at $1 per gallon. Security given for the loan on springs and real estate adjoining them, and large inducements or interest in the business. Call at or address Room No. 12, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	10[illegible]	109¾	June, 7-30	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	109¾	109¾	July, 7-30	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd '62	107¾	107¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	110¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	11[illegible]	117
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¾	107¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	11[illegible]	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¾	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	11[illegible]	115¾
5-20 " new, '65	105¾	106	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
10-40 Registered	97¾	97¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¾	112¾
10-40 Coupon	101¾	101¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
Gold	136¾	136¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30	106	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111¾

We keep on hand a supply of

NEW 5-20 BONDS

to give in exchange for all issues of

7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $160,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 447, 103, 161, 816, 647, 86, 439, 641, 291, 3.9, 841, 916, 642, 662.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, } Trustees.
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
ISAAC H. KNOX,

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following notes, drawn by POULTNEY & MOALE, to their own order, and indorsed by them, mailed on the 10th of February, among registered letters, for New-York, and supposed to have been stolen: One dated Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1867, 90 days, for $3,665 83, and another dated Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1867, 90 days, for the same amount.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank: all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1866.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 26th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 18th day of May, 1866, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PORTER, Jr.,

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, } Executors.
WILLIAM LINTZ,

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. — GREAT BARGAINS. — FOR SALE CHEAP—Several carriages, damaged; 300 new carriages; great reduction in prices; 1,000 sets of harness. C. WITTY'S Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A FINE PAIR OF BAY mares for a carriage, six years old, just arrived from the country. Apply, for two days, in the grocery corner Smith-st. and Baltchen-place, South Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

About 300 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 750 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 200 tons loaded shell.
About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4 tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
57 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
140 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 750 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 2,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,200 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, cags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of ARMY CLOTHING, consisting of 3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS, of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE. 50,000 TO 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, 50,000 TO 60,000 TONS of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOULEVARD LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

10TH-AV.—Three lots, situate on the northeast corner of 68th-st. and 10th-av. Each 25x100 feet.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.

JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 9TH-AV., 24TH AND 26TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—Three first-class four-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on the east side of 9th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., known as Nos. 234, 236 and 238 9th-av. Lot 19.5x55.

26TH-ST.—Two lots of land, together with the two three-story and basement brick dwelling houses, with under-cellars, known as Nos. 362 and 364 West 26th-st., on the front, and five three-story brick houses, with basements and under-cellars, in the rear thereof, situate on the south side of 26th-st., 55 feet east of 9th-av. Lots together 55 feet by 98 feet 9 inches.

24TH-ST.—The lease of the lot with the two-story brick house thereon, situate on south side of 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as No. 320. Lease from Clement C. Moore, has 21 years to run from April, 1866; annual ground rent $70, taxes and assessments. Lot 14 feet 8 inches by 80 feet.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK-TRADE SALE-ROOMS, NO 498 Broadway, THURSDAY, Feb. 21, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., each day. Sale of an exceedingly choice collection of books relating to America, comprising a large assortment of scarce local histories, travels, memoirs—privately printed—and large paper books; Washington Sermons, &c., &c.; among which may be mentioned Thos. Campanius Holm—1702—Habeas Corpus Pamphlets—complete set unique: Proud's Pennsylvania, 2 volumes, uncut; Salem Witchcraft, large paper, Daniel Boone, 8vo., uncut; Almon's Remembrancer, 13 volumes—very scarce; History Bucks County, Penn., Melvin, 4to; Stedman, 4to, John Harroldson, 8vo., Battle of the Kegs, 8vo.; many valuable books relating to Gen. Washington, &c., &c., Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM, PEARL AND BAXTER STREETS—To close the estate of Matthew Bolmer, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable property situate on the northwest corner of Pearl and Chatham sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, and Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl sts.; also, the property adjoining on the rear of the Pearl-st. property, fronting on Baxter-st., and known as No. 6 Baxter. This property has a front on Chatham-st. of 29 feet 5 inches, on Pearl-st. of 114 feet, on Baxter-st. of 25 feet. Its depth on the easterly side is about 125 feet, and on the northerly line from Pearl to Baxter-st. about 187 feet. This is one of the most valuable business locations now offering in the market, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON MOTT-ST. AND LOTS ON 80TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MOTT-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick and frame stable thereon, situate on the east side of Mott-st., near and south of Houston-st., No. 270. Lot 20 by 88 feet.

4TH-AV.—Eight lots, comprising the entire front on west side, between 122d and 123d sts.

80TH-ST.—Four lots, north side, 200 feet east of 12th-av., each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

Maps at office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of James Stephens, Esq., Executor of Agnes Galley, deceased:

YORK-ST.—The lot of land with the brick front house thereon, situate on the northerly side of York-st., between St. John's-lane and West Broadway, known as No. 7 York-st. 21x80 feet.

PEARL-ST., BROOKLYN—Three lots of land, with the frame dwelling-house and stables thereon, situate on the southerly side of Pearl-st., 75 feet westerly from Concord-st. 62x75.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AVENUE A.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Harrison Hall, Esq., Executor, the following described real estate, viz.:

AVENUE A—The three five-story brick houses and lots situate on the west side of Avenue A, between 17th and 18th sts., and known as Nos. 257, 259 and 261 Avenue A. The houses are 24x45 feet, and in good order. Lots 69 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, SUPREME Court, under the direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

43D-ST.—Two houses and lots on the north side of 43d-st., each about 25x100 feet 4, commencing 200 feet west from west side of 8th-av. Also,

43D-ST.—One lot on north side of 43d-st., 20x50 feet, commencing 80 feet east from east side of 9th-av.

Sale peremptory. For maps apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MESSENGER.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

Malaga Raisins—600 packages, sound, new, halves and quarters.
284 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
86 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
218 half kegs Almeria Grapes.
Landing ex G. W. Russell, from Malaga; also,
228 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
31 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Landing ex Zuelo Gages.
200 boxes Lemons, brimstone damaged.
275 boxes Bitter Oranges.
30 frails Dates.
60 kegs Almeria Grapes.
Turkish Prunes—5 casks, (under inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for account of whom it concern.)
Ivica Almonds—31 bags, slightly stained.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
3,800 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig Edward, from Palermo. Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,300 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, ex *Bachelor*.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,

Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,533,000 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with gardening, unmarried, to go into the country, not far from the City. Call at No. 29 Broadway, third floor, front.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS old, who lives with his parents; must read and write and have good references. Apply to BRADHURST & FIELD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GLASS STAINER in a neighboring city. Apply to M. M. PACKER, No. 35 Ferry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the hardware business. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,580 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress and chambermaid; English preferred. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st.

$75 PER MONTH TO ONE GOOD AGENT in each county in the United States to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes-lines. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 149 Broadway, New-York, Room 3.

TO PRINTERS.—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOB compositors can find steady employment and liberal pay at ISAAC J. OLIVER & SONS, No. 32 Beekman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWELVE smart, competent girls, with good references; first-class German and Scotch Protestant cooks, who understands their business thoroughly; also Protestant nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids and laundresses; smart girls for general housework, and good plain cooks, washers and ironers for City and country. Employers will please notice they can be supplied with first-class help of all nations and professions at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands well the care of milk and butter; also, her niece to do light chamberwork and waiting; has acceptable City reference; has no objection to the City, and will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 10½ Grove-st., rear building, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, and good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to grown children; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a first-rate cook and one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 329 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, very respectable, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid, (can dress hair,) or to travel with a lady to Europe; speaks French and English fluently; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel Europe with a lady; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 220 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do light chamberwork and sew, or would take care of grown children and sew; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 East 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, of good reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain seamstress; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor, front room, over the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or has no objection in doing laundry work in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to mind one or two grown-up children. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference of three and a half years from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; is an excellent sewer; would go out by the day to work until permanently suited; reference. Call at No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; will go out by the day or week. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, or would take charge of a gentleman's house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 148 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing or would take care of one or two grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 6 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for three days at No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; has good City references from her last employer; is neat, obliging and capable. Can be seen two days at No. 199 43d-st., in Bailey's milk depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable woman; can work on dress-making and boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; will engage by the day, week or month. Call all this week at No. 242 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; child only 4 months old; perfectly healthy. Can be seen for three days at No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's dresses, operates some, &c.; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish reference to that effect. Apply at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to cook and assist washing, ironing, or general house work in small family; has best of references, and can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., at the Select Employ Institute.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGLAND girl; is a thorough cook, and good washer and ironer; also a small girl would like a place; both would like to engage by Wednesday; (together or separate.) Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as seamstress to go out by the day; is an excellent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 592 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable English woman; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; can do plain sewing; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 221 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to do plain sewing and take care of children or general housework for a small family. Inquire at No. 27 Attorney-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman a situation as child's nurse, or to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress; will go out by the week or month to sew. Apply at No. 442 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook; assist with washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as good family cook, washer and ironer, for the City or country; good references; at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; the best City references. Call at No. 217 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small, private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 468 9th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a middle-aged English woman; can give good City reference. Apply for two days to NURSE, No. 1,251 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to travel; good City reference. Call at 131 1st-av., near 9th-st., for two days; top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small family; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st., over shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; has the best of references; would have no objection to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 308 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to nurse an invalid, or travel with a lady as nurse, or make herself useful. Inquire for three days, No. 130 Attorney-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as cook; is a good cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A competent person; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and pastry. Can be seen at No. 118 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good references. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at 105 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress; has the best of references. Call or address No. 200 East 15th-st.

A DRESSMAKER AND GOOD SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day or week, or would take work home; has good City reference; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 527 3d-av. for one week.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established fifteen years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A LADY WHO WRITES A PLAIN, BOLD hand, desires a situation as general copyist or accountant. Address F., Box No. 108 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS farmer, by a married man, in the prime of life and of steady habits; is thoroughly capable of taking charge of any gentleman's place; is a Protestant; will be disengaged of his own accord on the 1st of March. Address or call at Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., N. Y., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man who thoroughly understands his business; has only one child; can be well recommended by his last employer; call on or address P. C. R., for three days, at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman who is married, but has no children, who understands the culture of vegetables, flowers and grapes; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address A. B., Station F, New-York, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands transplanting trees and is a good hand with horses; has worked seven years with his last employer and can give good reference. Address, for one week, T. R., No. 7 Power-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, wife and two children, as farmer or vegetable gardener, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can give the best of references. Address or call for J. C. at Young & Elliott's seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would like to get some place where he could be steady; will go for small wages; can wait until any time in April; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address J. K., Station E Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, either in City or country, by a very respectable single young man; is a thorough groom and experienced in driving in Brooklyn and New-York; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION, who can take charge of a place, as gardener, farmer, coachman, &c.; a well abled man and good reference can be given. Address G. G., Gardener Business, Elizabeth Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; lived five years with his last employer, to whom application can be made for particulars and terms, until March 1, 1867, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 60.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER will be disengaged by 1st March, and desires a re-engagement; he writes a handsome hand, and can give unqualified references; general commission business preferred. Address L. S. D., Box No. 5,003 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands all work about a gentleman's place; fruit trees, flowers, cows, horses, hot-beds, pruning or grafting; has City reference. Address D. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address J. ARMSTRONG, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as coachman; the wife as laundress or chambermaid; no incumbrance; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be heard from, for two days, at No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; best of City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; first-class large practice in England; grapery, hot and cold stove and greenhouse plants, landscape gardening, fruits and vegetables of all kinds; married; one in family. Address P., Box No. 2.3 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman with a small family who understands gardening in all its branches; is capable of taking the full charge of a gentleman's place. Address A. F., at Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man, and has one child. Call on or address H. K., No. 9 John-st., at Young & Elliot's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class City reference; has had long experience in the care and management of horses and a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages. Call for COACHMAN, 81 Nassau-st., Office 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, without any incumbrance, as gardener; understands the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c.; those having such a place preferred; good City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference; country preferred. Address O. S., Box No. 2.2 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business and will be found obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at private stable No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman who understands his business; can give the best of references. Call or address for two days, Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man, thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock; the best of reference given. Address E. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, a respectable middle-aged man; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Will be heard of for three days. Address T. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; understands his business and is willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he is thoroughly experienced and can give good City reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 406 Broadway, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; has had several years' experience as City and country driver; understands horses in every respect. Call or address No. 49 East 33d-st., private stable. Promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL man, as gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouse and graperies; has first-class reference. Address E. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; good reference given. Can be seen at Brewster & Co., Broome-st., or address W. G., at the above place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock; the best of references given. Call or address G. W., care Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener or useful man; understands the care of horses; good careful driver; willing and obliging; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man of good address; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City references given. Call or address JAMES, No. 38 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man with a small family; the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married Frenchman as gardener; has 14 years' experience in green-house, grapery, &c.; good reference. P. L. G., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 32 Waverley-place, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man, as gardener and farmer; understands both; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address P. F., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man of small family; thoroughly understands his business; can milk. Address for two days, A. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City and country references. Address H. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH-man and wife as waiter and chambermaid; first-class City references. Call at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as teamster; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, English; understands the care of horses, cows and garden work. Address T. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and farmer; has good reference. Address F. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER; BEST City reference. Address W. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st.

A MEMBER OF THE OPEN BOARD OF Brokers desires to form a connection with a responsible house to attend to either of the departments of their business. Is a thorough accountant and business man, and can influence a trade. Is well known in the market and in good standing. Address BROKER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman, who is a first-class man, and understands the care of horses and all connected with them. Call on or address M. C., at the private stable, No. 37 East 13th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE EVENINGS ARE unoccupied, wishes a chance to do copying. Address E. H. C., Box No. 2,161 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER will be open for an engagement within 30 days. Address A. A. A., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$10 REWARD.—LOST, FEB. 18, IN THE forenoon, in the waiting-room at the Cortlandt-st. Ferry, New-York side, a PACKAGE containing receipt books for Graefenberg Medicines, of no value to any one but the owner, as payment of the same has been stopped. Ten dollars reward will be paid and no questions asked, on return of the package to the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Feb. 20
TARIFA.....Feb. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN must be on board at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 20th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Railway tickets being furnished on board.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI.G. Sumner.....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.....S. Samuels.....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 205 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 19
HIBERNIA, MUNROE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH.....SATURDAY, March 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents. No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Feb. 23
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Feb. 25 | MONDAY.....March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
EAGLE.....GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship MERCEDITA, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 2.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage, apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.
The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp, SATURDAY, March 23; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 8 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....March 7
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....April 6
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
DIRECT TO FRANCE.
The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer.

Leaving	Leaving
Liverpool March 20	New-York Tuesday, April 9.
Brest Saturday, April 27.	New-York Thursday, May 16.
Brest Tuesday, June 4.	New-York Saturday, June 22.
Brest Thursday, July 11.	New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24.	New-York Thursday, Spt. 12.
Brest Tuesday, Oct. 1.	New-York Saturday, Oct. 19.
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7.	New-York Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $100, $125 and $140, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class carriage, being 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Tickets for the home voyage will be issued either here or in Paris, at a reduction of $20 from the above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.
For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st. For passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE TRANSIT ROUTES OF PANAMA AND NICARAGUA.
From the New-York Herald, Feb. 11, 1867.
"PANAMA, Feb. 1, 1867.
Yellow-fever is almost epidemic on the Isthmus. The deaths from that disease are numerous, and Panama is full of pestilence and filth. The season is the sickliest known for years. The yellow-fever is raging on board the *Jamestown* (United States man-of-war) and the deaths average one or two per diem. The Commodore will put to sea in order to disinfect the ship.
Dr. Little, American Consul, died of yellow-fever on the 29th of January. From the fact that the majority of the men on board the *Jamestown* are prostrate with disease, the usual guard of marines at the funeral could not be formed."
From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 11, 1867.
"PANAMA, Jan. 31, 1867.
The health of our city (Panama) is not by any means what it usually is. There have been many deaths. Cholera is said to have entirely disappeared from the Nicaragua route."
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIANS.
There has not been epidemic disease of any kind on the Nicaragua route, and it is quite healthy. The next steamer by the way of Nicaragua will be the SANTIAGO DE CUBA, on the 20th of February.
CALIFORNIA TRAVEL.—The question of Spring travel to California threatens to become a very serious consideration in view of the yellow fever on the Isthmus, and the latest statement that "Panama is full of pestilence and filth." Unless the scourge abate, the fluctuating population of that region will ere long give neither the doctor nor the census-taker much trouble. Meantime, the more cautious or timid of the traveling public, who scent danger even in being whirled across the Isthmus, under the idea that pestilence can keep up with, if not outstrip, the iron horse, may probably seek the Pacific by the Nicaragua route, whereon a favorable degree of healthfulness is declared now to prevail.—*Communicated.*

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb 20,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, March 9,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage tickets, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 12 William-st.

FOR SALE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
For sale, a modern-style residence, three minutes' walk from depot; house has nine rooms, water, gas, &c., in complete order; excellent location; lot 50x165; 45 minutes from New-York. Address or apply to G. W. K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, between 3 and 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular. On the premises are a fine orchard, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.
The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Baylis Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.
For particulars, &c., apply to WM. W. LADD, Executor, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND SHORE, AT Orienta, Westchester County, N. Y., a finely improved country residence, with ten or twenty acres of land. The house is large and of modern construction, handsomely situated, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The grounds are shaded by forest trees of large growth and great beauty, and there is also an abundance of fine fruit in the garden and grounds. The stable accommodations are ample and the bathing facilities unsurpassed. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 63 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, OR TO lease for a term of years, a fine large mansion in a beautiful and healthy town in Massachusetts, seven hours from this City and two from Boston, and one-quarter of a mile from railroad depot; house is in centre of village, on main street; has 23 rooms, with every convenience, and is in good order. There is one acre of land covered with the best of fruit. It is well calculated for first-class Summer boarders, or for a select school, or an infirmary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to S. MOULTON, No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his furnished residence in Norwalk, Conn.; the house is a convenient one, pleasantly situated, in the vicinity of schools and churches and six minutes' walk from the Post-office and railroad depot; on the premises are a carriage-house, productive garden and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of BALDWIN, STARR & CO., No. 85 Duane-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, on the premises, on Wednesday of each week from 10 to 2 o'clock. CHANDLER STARR.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from from foot of Cortlandt-st.—90 acres; 10 acres in wood 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises, JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE, VERY MUCH less than value, of 100 acres, beautifully improved and near churches, schools and good society; a neat, ornamented cottage house, containing thirteen rooms, in good order; outbuildings, stable, barn, carriage-house, granary, icehouse, &c.; great quantity and varieties of choice fruit and beautiful shade trees; will exchange for New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City property.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT COLD SPRING, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON—A modern-built house, with six acres of land, gardener's house, stable, ice-house, &c., three-quarters of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing; fine river and mountain views. A cottage and half an acre of land, adjoining, will be sold with the place if desired. Apply to L. G. PEARSON, No. 5 Wall-st., or to WM. I. PAULDING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A HANDsome country residence, built in a superb manner, with the best of materials. The lot is large and contains a vegetable garden and a choice selection of fruit trees and shrubbery. Location pleasant and healthy, and is accessible to New-York hourly by railroad or private conveyance. Price moderate. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., or to GILBERT E. CARLL, Real Estate Agent, at Flushing.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE—A HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, on Locust Hill-av., eight minutes' walk from depot and landing; house contains 15 rooms, and is in perfect order; lot 52x220, with carriage-house and hennery, good vegetable garden, and an abundance of choice fruit trees and grapevines in full bearing; possession on or before April 1. Apply to GEO. H. FRANCIS, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $5,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence, containing eight rooms, with about an acre of ground, beautifully laid out, with carriage-house and an abundance of fruit, near the river, 3½ miles from Harlem and one mile from Tremont Station. Apply to TERRY & BERRIAN, 206 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIdence, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE and convenient house in perfect order; gas and water; fine carriage-house and stable; one acre in garden and lawn; near the depot. Price $19,000; terms easy; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT TUCKAHOE, WEST-CHESTER COUNTY—A small farm of 21 acres; good improvements; well located, one mile from depot; $9,000 if sold soon. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A DEsirable residence at New-Rochelle, on the water; large house; about three acres filled with fruit; will be sold for $20,000, on half on mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—On Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of the Harbor Landing, a fine stone residence on Bard-av., with grapery, greenhouse, stone lodge and stables. Apply to P. SIMMS & CO., No. 71 Duane-st.

A THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND under-cellar modern brick house for sale, near 3d-av., at Harlem, very cheap. Price, $8,000. Apply to office Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway, or JOHN RAMSEY, 5th house west of 3d-av., 126th-st.

PLAINFIELD—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 20 acres, within one mile of depot; large house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., or BRONK & MARSH, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

HARLEM PROPERTY—TWO TWO-STORY basement and attic houses, full fronts, finished complete; fine river view; also, two adjoining lots; houses $7,000 each. Apply to MEAD & ARMER, 3d-av., above 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE PLOT OF ground in the centre of the City, on a wide street, having a front of 150 feet by 98.9 in depth; terms easy. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with attic and basement, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. R. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, 21 MILES from New-York, in New-Jersey; healthy locality; good buildings; well fruited and very productive. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 132 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, fronting on the water, and within 19 minutes of the ferry, beautiful country seat, with nearly two acres of land; will be sold low. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN Island, two miles from Vanderbilt Landing; superior house and outbuildings, with 40 acres of ground; will be sold cheap. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT THE low price of $5,000, near Stamford, Conn.; house, outbuildings and four acres of ground, fruit and shade trees. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM AT PEEKSKILL, 33¼ ACRES, for sale or exchange for house and lot in Jersey City or Hoboken. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. Houses and stores to let or lease; also, business chances, by P. A. BERT, 312 Grand-st., W'msburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat at New-Rochelle, on Pelham Road, near the water; good house; about two acres in fruit and garden. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 23d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, veranda, with extension, in East 20th-st., north side, near 2d-av.; modern improvements. OWNER, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$4,500 CASH FOR HOUSE AND LOT No. 141 East 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of E. M. BALDWIN, Mayor's Office, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—A first-class house on 23d-st., near 4th-av.; a valuable property. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, 3 ACRES OF land, choice fruit, 17 miles from City, near depot; price $5,500. JOHN M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS SOUTH SIDE 35TH-st., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 150 ACRES, NEW house, barn, good soil, 19 miles of City, 3 of depot; price $75 per acre. JOHN M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTHwest corner of 5th-av. and 61st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. or No. 607 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM houses in desirable localities. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, new cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A delightful country residence commanding a fine view of the Sound, town and country, about one mile from the depot; thirty acres of land, mostly in a high state of cultivation; pear and apple orchards, both large, of the best varieties of fruits; also, a vineyard of fine grapes. House large, newly painted, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, &c. Also for sale horses and carriage, cows, heifers, &c., and a general assortment of farming implements. There is on the place a good ice-house well filled, smoke-house, carriage-house, two good barns and cattle-sheds, also gardener's cottage, built last Autumn. Everything about the place in good condition. For further information apply by letter or on the premises (agents need not apply) to JOHN SLOANE, on the Cove Road, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
9 lots, northeast corner 17th-av. and 24th-st.
FOR SALE
11 lots, southwest corner 3d-av. and 88th-st.
6 lots, north side 109th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots, south side 110th-st., rear of above.
4 lots, south side 112th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots, west side 4th-av., near 116th-st.
11 acres of land at Kingsbridge, in Westchester County, next north of George H. Peck's place.
B. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT NORWALK, CONN.—A fine large house, in complete order, supplied with gas, water, furnace, and range; location beautiful, and in every respect most desirable; six acres of ground, finely diversified; excellent gardens, an abundance of fruit, never-failing springs, and well of soft water; forest trees and evergreen hedges; extensive view of the town and country, of the islands and Sound; within five minutes' walk to horse-cars, and eight minutes' drive to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Price reasonable and terms easy. If not sold soon will be rented, furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Princeton, N. J.; the mansion is new and large, contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; the barn and stables are large, new and rarely equaled in convenience and neatness; about 62 acres (less if desired) of fine land, thoroughly under-drained, with large pear orchard, 600 grape-vines of choicest varieties, large plantations of blackberry, raspberry and strawberry plants. The farm is well watered, and has a frontage on the main road of 1,400 feet. The locality is pleasant and remarkably healthful. Apply to EDWARD HOWE, Princeton, N. J., or at No. 69 Maiden-lane, N. Y., where plans of the house can be seen.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 51ST-st., west from and near Broadway, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55; lot 100 feet. The house is just finished and was built for the present owner by one of the best builders in this City, and is pronounced by those who have examined it as unexceptionable from cellar to roof. It is a perfect gem of a house: locality very desirable and has a good future. Can be seen by applying on the premises between 9 and 12 A. M. Also, for sale, a first-class four-story house.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, IN WESTchester County, between Rye and Port Chester, near Long Island Sound. A large house, containing 17 rooms, in complete order, with modern improvements, with about 5½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit-trees, &c., a stable, carriage-house, laundry, and everything suitable for a gentleman's residence; price $25,000. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT & SON, Lawyers, No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 33, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY DOUBLE house 26 feet wide, on 49th-st., near 3d-av.; also two four-story houses, with stores, on 3d-av., corner 83d-st., and five four-story and basement houses on 83d-st., near 3d-av. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 1st-av. and 38th-st.

A FARM NEAR SPRING VALLEY, ON the Northern New-Jersey Railroad; 60 acres, two good houses, barns, &c.; fine orchard and plenty of all kinds of fruit; fine spring of water close to the house, and brook running through the farm; price $7,000. Apply to CROCKER & HAIGHT, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large mansion, with all modern improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT FISHKILL, HUDSON RIVER—A large mansion, 30 rooms, well suited for hotel or school; 21 acres land; fine cottage and outbuildings; fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; for sale very cheap or exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 121 Broadway.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR SALE OR lease, choice location for hotel, school or boarding-house; five-story building, 100 rooms, fully furnished, 1½ acres of land, finely shaded; has large stables and in good order. W. P. SEYMOUR, 121 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND full lot, No. 216 Thompson-st.; also, for sale, a small two-story and attic house in Bleecker-st., near Macdougal-st. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 94 ACRES, NEAR Tarrytown, healthy location, first-class buildings, fashionable neighborhood, plenty of fruit of choice varieties. J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BOND-ST., three stories, and offices in the rear. Apply at No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs, between 11 and 1.

FOR SALE—TWO COLLEGE LEASES ON 43TH-st., near 5th-av., very cheap. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $9,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $3,000 each and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Apply to BALDWIN & SON, No. 288 Washington st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

A SUPERIOR CORNER HOUSE, WITH brick stable on rear of lot, in an excellent neighborhood in Brooklyn; is 34 feet wide, three stories and basement, in fine order, and ready for immediate occupation; will be sold on liberal terms, with or without the stable; lot, 34x133. Can be seen by applying at No. 18 2d-place, Brooklyn. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE property of an estate; situation one of the best in Brooklyn; house 36 feet wide, three stories, thoroughly built, in complete order; lot 50x100 feet; price $32,000; lots adjoining if wanted. For keys to examine house, apply at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

$10,000—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE for sale; immediate possession; first-class neighborhood, modern improvements; payments easy; near ferry, Brooklyn. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM WITH good improvements; located on Hudson River preferred; would exchange some very desirable City property for the same. Address R. B. C. & Co., Box No. 5,079 Post-office, New-York, giving description, location, &c.

WANTED—BY A PARTY, A MILK AND FRUIT farm, to work on shares, within a reasonable distance of a good market. Call or address GEORGE, care of Young & Elliott, seed-store, No 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—LAND ON THE NORTH OR EAST River, between 10th and 40th sts., about 200 feet front by 100 to 150 deep, with water right. Address, stating particulars, J. R., Box No. 2,114 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire a large room communicating with a small one, both well furnished, for which, with first-class board, fire and gas, $35 per week will be paid; must be in a good location above 23d-st; parties intending to move on May 1 need not answer; references given and required. Address Box No. 4,955 Post-office.

A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with excellent hygienic board, can now be had at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 63 and 65 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board. Apply at No. 51 West 21st-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 16, 2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27, 12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1 P. M.	

STEAMER FOR SALE.
Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 250 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship keeper will show the vessel to any one wishing to inspect her.
The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

SHREWSBURY AND RED BANK.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN.
STEAMER SEA BIRD

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 3½ P. M.	Wedn'ay, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8½ A. M.	

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 23 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STEAMBOAT GEN. SEDGWICK, 468 tons register, 186 feet long, 28.7 wide, 9.6 hold, 4.10 draft; coppered and in perfect order. Apply to S. W. LEWIS & CO., No. 24 South-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, TO A PRIVATE family only, a fine country seat at Bay Side, four miles east of Flushing; rent $2,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.
West 19th-st., near 7th-av., $500 per month.
East 23d-st., near 4th-av., $500 per month.
East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., $250 per month.
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., $325 per month.
East 4[illegible]d-st., near 5th-av., $5,000 per year.
West 44th-st., near 6th-av., $500 per month.
TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.
West 22d-st., near 9th-av., $1,800 per annum.
East 31st-st., near Madison-av., $3,000 per annum.
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., $6,000 per annum.
West 43d-st., near 6th-av., $1,600 per annum.
Lexington-av., near 28th-st., $1,800 per annum.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 150 ACRES, near Norwalk, Conn., 45 miles from New-York; buildings complete and in good order. To a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. Also, A COTTAGE, with ten rooms, pleasantly situated, with about one acre in garden and lawn; barn, shed, well, &c., all in good order, at Darien, Conn., near the depot, about 35 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad; neighborhood first-class, near church and school. JAMES G. REED, at Wilson & Co.'s, No. 97 Pearl-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, beautifully located on the bank of the Hudson River, a mile and a half north of Poughkeepsie, on the Hyde Park Road. The house is large, furnished throughout, and supplied with hot and cold water and other modern conveniences. Ice-house well stocked, and the ground surpassed by few for beauty and convenience. Can be rented for the Summer months or a year. For particulars apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or address Post-office Drawer, No. 46 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RYE, ON LONG Island Sound, for one year next after April 1, the elegant country seat of Dr. John C. Jay, (now in Europe,) together with about twelve acres of land, kitchen and flower gardens, and necessary outbuildings. Mansion house is very spacious, and fully and elegantly furnished. Lawns shaded by superb elms and other deciduous and evergreen trees. To be rented only to a person of highest respectability and responsibility, as a private residence. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor-at-Law, No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam-power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LEASE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 210 West 19th-st., near Bleecker-st., together with two-story brick shop in rear, 15x25 feet, to be used by occupant of front house for some light business; rent, $1,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor-at-Law, No. 26 Broad-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS—An elegant extra large house on 2d-av., replete with every convenience, fairly and handsomely furnished, including the library, to a careful and respectable private family only. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; there are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together; without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, A GENteel three-story and attic house; it is furnished throughout, and will be rented from the 1st of March next to a private family only. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

GENTEEL BROOKLYN HOUSES TO rent or sell low, with little cash, near Fulton Ferry; prices $4,000 to $6,000, and rents $600 to $800. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs. Office No. 1, from 12 to 3.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON MURRAY HILL, IN a desirable neighborhood, a small brown-stone house to a strictly private family, for one year from the 1st of May next. Address OWNER, Box No. 4,699 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, ON THE NORTH side of 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Possession March 1. Apply only to Mr. VAN BRUNT, on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house, No. 22 East 13th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Only seen by permit. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—5TH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST., FIRST-class brown-stone house, beautifully furnished, $6,000; others on 12th, 14th, 22d, 36th, 37th, 38th and 42d sts., $3,000 to $1,600 per month.

PRIVATE STABLES TO LET ON 30TH and 38th sts., between Broadway and 6th-av., being desirably situated and at moderate rents, according to their size. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 42 Beaver-st.

TO LET.—TWO CORNER STORES ON FULTON-st., Brooklyn; best locations in the City; possession of one immediately, if required. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on 33d-st., near 5th-av., (one of Astor's,) from middle of March next, for six to twelve months. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST 15th-st., to a private family only; three-story high-stoop brick, 25 feet front. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Three vacant lots adjoining, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep each: upper end of Cherry-st. Apply to H. A. T. GRANBERY, No. 154 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 20TH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., a first-class four-story house, fully furnished and in fine order; to a careful family the rent will be very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN 22D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., A VERY comfortable three-story house in complete order and fully furnished, low to a private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF TWENTY years, the house and lot No. 75 West Broadway, next below Leonard-st. Apply to S. WIDDIFIELD, No. 44 Charles-st.

TO LET—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON, a house, stable and 3½ acres of land; rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY large and commodious house, with about 70 acres of land, barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, three miles from Port Richmond. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—SEVERAL first-class houses in desirable locations, and handsomely furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE FOR SALE, in one of the very best locations, suitable for a bank, insurance company, or any other business. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 23x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, TOGETHER or separately, No. 88 Clinton-place. Inquire at No. 70 West 36th-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., or of A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building, No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FARM ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN TO LET.—House 8 rooms, furnished; fruit. Rent $600. Particulars at No. 51 West 21st-st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—AND FIXtures for sale. Apply at No. 118 8th-av.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, 25x100, at No. 91 Mercer-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR WITH privilege of purchasing a neat cottage house (7 or 8 rooms) with garden attached, in a quiet village within 20 or 30 miles of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with description, stating terms, price, &c., J. J. P., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WELL-FURnished house by a small private family for one or two years. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms. Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, FROM MAY 1, for a small family; location west of Broadway, between 42d and 50th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., P. STEVENS, care of J. N. Stevens & Brothers, foot 47th-st., North River.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for man and wife only, below 20th-st.; rent not to exceed $15. Address M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.
One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.
Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boiler, solid Bed-plates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.
3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, large size; 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, small size. All of the above tools are nearly new and in good order, and will be sold low for cash.
Also, 18 sets of Oil Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present, and future, at No. 43 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies, 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
THE MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS	Written by MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, expressly for this Establishment.	CHRISTIAN MARTYRS	GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES and SPLENDID PROPERTIES.	CHRISTIAN MARTYRS

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION will occur, in which will be introduced VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH. A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK of the distinguished and accomplished artiste, LADY DON, EVERY EVENING, supported by the powerful and efficient company of this favorite establishment, forming THE GREATEST GALAXY OF TALENT for the production of COMEDY AND BURLESQUE that has ever been witnessed in America.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Selby's comic drama, PEGGY GREEN.
PEGGY GREEN.....LADY DON
with songs, "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone," "Home, Sweet Home," &c.
After which the glorious historical burlesque of KENILWORTH; Or, YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE, being a novel edition of Scott's novel of that name.
THE EARL OF LEICESTER.....LADY DON
With the famous "Garter Song," and "Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye," as performed by her Ladyship upward of 700 times in the leading theatres of England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, California, &c., and universally pronounced by the English press to be the ne plus ultra of burlesque acting. This highly interesting piece will be produced with a powerful cast, including Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker and their entire company. New and magnificent scenery, gorgeous dresses and effects.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, &c.
TWENTY-SEVENTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle.....$1
Family Circle.....50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND INAUGURATION FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA. On FRIDAY, March 1, 1867.
All applications for tickets of admission must be made personally to some of the gentlemen of the Committee, or at the Box-office of the Academy of Music, where also PRIVATE BOXES for the Ball can be obtained.
One member of the Committee will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Admitting a lady and gentleman.....$10
Extra ladies' tickets.....5

STEINWAY HALL.
LAST POPULAR CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Last few nights in the Concert Room of the celebrated Prima Donna MADAME PAREPA.
In view of the great success attending the programme of last Wednesday, MR. HARRISON is induced to announce a SECOND GRAND OPERATIC NIGHT.
New selections from Thirteen Operas by MADAME PAREPA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. G. W. COLBY, Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets $1.
Reserved seats 50c. extra.
For sale by Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 541 Broadway; Ruliman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27,
First appearance in this City, in the Oratorio Music, of MADAME PAREPA,
When HANDEL'S Great Work will be produced, THE MESSIAH.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
GEORGE CHRISTY, THE NEW-YORK FAVORITE.
THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE, and description of a terrible STORM AT SEA, and complete wreck of a NOBLE SHIP.
THIS IS THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE RESORT.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.

Crowds	C	best bill,
nightly	I	best hall,
flock to	LEON[illegible]EL	best troupe,
this hall	D	best songs,
to enjoy	E	best jokes,
their fun.	R	best acts.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale six days in advance at the Hall from 9 till 5. Card parties should secure their seats during the day to avoid the rush at the door. Continued triumphant success of the Spectacular Illusion,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS, Or, "We are Here," "But Not Here."
The New Programme Without Apparatus, the Basket Trick, Growth of Flowers, Floating Head and Devil's Hat, will be repeated. EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these Seances. SPECIAL NOTICE.—M. Hartz begs to announce that he has set apart WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, and every successive Wednesday, for a JUVENILE NIGHT. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 8 o'clock, AT STEINWAY HALL,
SIGNOR SEVERINI, SIGNOR STRINI, Mr. A. H. PEASE.
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES.....Conductor.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THEO. THOMAS.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Pond's, No. 547 Broadway.

DR. HEBBARD, IN CLINTON HALL.—Peculiar and important lectures: Parlor and Kitchen Women; Food and Drink; How to be Fat; How to be Lean; How to Form Muscles, Brain, Nerves, Bone, &c.; How to be Warm; How to Keep Cool; Relative Value of all Kinds of Food; What We Should and Should Not Drink. Pork-eating, Tobacco-chewing, &c.

THE BAR, THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.—Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON gives instruction in Elocution, prepares ladies and gentlemen for the stage, and superintends private theatricals. For terms apply to Mr. F. ROBINSON, stage door, Wallack's Theatre.

A LADY GRADUATE OF THE CELEBRATED Italian masters, Bagioli and Bassini, will give piano and singing lessons at $1 per lesson. Call at No. 173 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, any day from 3 to 4 o'clock.

RESERVED SEATS FOR BOOTH, WINTER GARDEN, and BLACK CROOK, Niblo's, for sale at RAYNER'S, No. 585 Broadway.

LECTURES.

SOMETHING TO DO.
ANNE E. DICKINSON, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867. Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.
Miss DICKINSON will deliver her new lecture, thought by many to be her masterpiece, and which has drawn crowds in Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford and other places as above. Tickets, 50 cents. Sold by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the door.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

HON. JAMES T. BRADY
will deliver a LECTURE WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—OUR PEOPLE, in the Reformed Dutch Church in West 21st-st. East of 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. A. K. Thompson's.)
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at C. Scribner & Co's, No. 654 Broadway and at the door.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.
LECTURE.
Under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, by the HON. RICHARD O'GORMAN, at COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LECTURE, BY Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, to be delivered on Washington's Birthday, under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Chaplain of the regiment. Subject—*Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier.* Cooper Institute, Feb. 22, 1867. Tickets 50 cents; can be procured of the officers and members of the regiment.

"IRELAND AND THE IRISH"—A LECture by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be delivered at the Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., opposite Van Dam, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. W. W. HICKS WILL LECTURE on *The Dignity and Rights of Labor*, in the R. D. Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., THIS EVENING, 19th, at 7½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH in the role of SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, being the third of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented an entirely new piece, adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled A DANGEROUS GAME, with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including
Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.
An ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY, written by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., is in active preparation, and will soon be produced.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The greatly successful local, sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
with its excellent cast and admirable appointments.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. H. WHALLEY, MISS FANNY HERRING.
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
MAN OF ALL WORK. ODER ICH SAGE NICHTS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM MARDEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDIE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, at 8 P. M.
LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE,
Original of WHO KILLED COCK ROBBIN, Comedy in three acts.
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE, vaudeville.
Ticket office at E. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 618 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK!
WEDNESDAY, regular matinee.
FRIDAY, Washington's Birthday.
SATURDAY, regular matinee.
Commencing at 2½. Night performance at 8.
STILL MORE NOVELTIES!
First week of the beautiful EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, produced with NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and introducing a troupe of BABY PANTOMIMISTS, entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
THE SPRITE.....Mr. J. H. COOKE
ROSEBUD.....Miss FLORENCE
HYACINTHE.....Miss ANNIE
BEESWING.....Miss ALICE
ARIEL.....Master STICKNEY
ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, introducing the greatest lady rider in the world, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, together with ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES! LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES! THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!" THE EDUCATED MULES!
An EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY, Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S world-renowned "HORSE FAIR," and 150 other SUPERB WORKS OF ART, formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 23½ Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S BALL—OPENING NIGHT—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
An impression appears to prevail that the claims of the old Volunteer Fire Department on the public have died out with that department.
In order that the public may rightly understand their position, we publish the following extract from the annual report of the Trustees of the fund, made for the year ending Dec. 31:
We have on the pension list at the present time a larger number of widows than at any previous time, numbering about four hundred, who, with their families, look to this fund as to a source of relief in their time of need, and which we are proud to say has never failed them. Some of our widows are aged (two died in the month of November over 85 years of age, and have received aid from this fund for a long term of years,) and we have many now over the age of 70 years to whom the relief received from this fund has been of great assistance, and while we have many that are aged we have also many that are younger who have families of young children around them. There have been more widows added to the pension list during the last four years than at any previous period of same length of time, a large number made so by their husbands laying down their lives in defence of their country during the war just closed. We have also many old and disabled firemen to whom also relief is extended, and we see no prospect of the demands for relief and assistance being much diminished for some years to come.
Since this report was made, Jan. 1, fifteen widows have been added to the pension list. These pensioners receive $25 a year, and to those who keep house two tons of coal each during the Winter. This is the minimum amount given. If sickness or want overtake them the Donation Committee give them a weekly or monthly allowance, which is much greater than the pension. The Trustees expended in these deeds of charity for the year 1864, $10,574; for 1865, $40,261; for 1866, $28,571. The receipts from the ball last year were $5,635. We have no fear that the sum to be derived this year from the ball will be at all diminished when a generous public understand the position we still occupy.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, President of Board of Trustees.

ANNUAL BALL AND REUNION
OF THE 79TH REGIMENT, HIGHLANDERS, IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1867. Tickets, $2.

THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANOrama in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

DE HAAS' LAST PAINTING—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS. Now on exhibition at No. 51 West 10th-st., Studio Building.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

gentlemen who desired to have any measure to guarantee a Republican form of Government in the South States, to vote for the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, also sustained the Senate Amendment. It did not embrace all that he wished on the subject of reconstruction, but this was the last opportunity members would have at the present session to enact any law on the subject, and he felt it important to have some affirmative action on the part of Congress with which to antagonize the policy established by the President of the United States. He should, therefore, vote to concur in the Senate amendment. An additional reason for speedy action was, that it was to be feared that a case might be got up and brought before the Supreme Court, and that that Court might decide that the recognition by the President of the Governments of those States was binding.

Mr. BINGHAM rose to expose the animus with which gentlemen had assailed this bill as it came from the Senate. There was not one principle in the bill that had not at one time or another received the sanction of the Reconstruction Committee, and yet those gentlemen stand here and undertake to eat their own words, and ask others to eat up theirs. The main features of the first part of this bill, and everything in the fifth section, were voted for in that Committee, by as unanimous a vote as any measure ever before received in it. This bill, as amended, only differed from that in the fact, that the original bill did not decide the mode and manner of giving the elective franchise to the whole body of people. There was no member who opposed this bill, who would dare say that the principle of the amendments did not then meet their approbation. It was this: That whenever the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of Government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, and shall have ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment, known as article 14, &c., those States shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed be law. This is incorporated in the bill now before the House, and it also provided for the securing of suffrage without regard to color, race, or previous condition of servitude, and excluding such as might be disfranchised by reason of rebellion or felony at common law. Would gentlemen say the Senate Amendment should be rejected? and would the Republican party go to the country, and cry in agony: "Good God, save us from ourselves." Could not Congress save themselves? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed a general amnesty. He (Mr. BINGHAM) meant no disrespect to the gentleman when he challenged that assertion. The bill conferred neither general nor partial amnesty on anybody at all. The opponents of the bill said they wished to protect the freedmen, but they had a very curious way of performing that duty. How many that would secure the protection of all persons until all the States lately in rebellion should be organized to the satisfaction of the Congress of the United States. As to conferring on the General of the Army the assignment of military commanders, this could not be done. The constitutional provision defining the powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army could not be repealed or set aside by Congressional enactment, and gentlemen need not attempt to dragoon him before the country into any course to show that the executive power was lodged anywhere else than where the Constitution placed it. He (Mr. BINGHAM) gave notice that if he must be dragooned, he would prefer that his right hand should forget its cunning, and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth than to prove false to his own conviction of duty and the respect which he owed to his constituents, by recording his vote against this bill. He would vote for this measure, not because it was the most perfect form of legislation, but because its defeat will be in effect to acknowledge that Congress was incapable of giving protection to the Union men of the South.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he should support the bill as it came from the Senate. It was very evident that they must either pass that or no other bill during the present session. He found in this bill the same provisions as in that reported from the Reconstruction Committee. The change of military assignments from the General of the army to the President of the United States, he did not regard as improper, for he knew that whatever details were made by the General of the army must be in subordination to the President. He repeated, there was no material change in the bill, the loyal people of the Southern States, white and black, are calling, from day to day, for protection. The military commanders say there is no protection for life or property unless Congress clothe them with power to that end. Should we give them such protection? He could not find any just fault with that part of the bill with regard to providing a means of establishing civil government. The succeeding Congress will have power to review the whole action of those States, every deed and vote. This bill presented a platform ten steps in advance of that upon which they went before the people last Fall. Then they contemplated only a State constitution, Republican in form, and loyal Representatives and Senators. Now they extended impartial or universal suffrage. For these and other reasons he would vote for the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK concurred with the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. WILSON) that this bill did not contain all he desired, but it was a bill upon which they could agree if they could agree upon anything. It was the only bill which could possibly pass; he believed every motion to commit or amend it would have the tendency to defeat the bill, whether so intended or not, and prevent the House from coming to a direct vote. They had been told that in a short time, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had indicated that in two hours, they could have a bill passed which would reconcile all conflicting opinions. This was extraordinary information from that quarter; did not gentlemen remember the history of the Reconstruction Committee. On the 4th of December the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was the Chairman on the part of the House, rose in his place and moved the continuance of that Committee. This looked like business, but the gentleman permitted the Committee to remain without being called together until the 13th of December, when he introduced a measure of his own, with a view to enable the rebel States to organize Governments and come back to the Union; but the bill was not taken up till the middle of January, and after debate it was, on the 28th of that month, recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee, which had never had a meeting. How soon after that the Committee were called together he could not say, but on the 6th of February that Committee reported the Military Bill now before the House, with modifications. In consideration of the approaching close of the session, and under apprehensions of the President's veto, whatever the House should do should be done to-day or to-morrow, or not at all. They were told that this was a plan got up by the President, and that those who voted for it would be disgraced. He asked the gentleman to understand that those who support this bill were not to be turned aside from their sense of duty by any such denunciations, and would say that such denunciations were unworthy of any man standing on this floor, and calling himself a Republican.

Mr. GARFIELD spoke in support of the Senate amendments. He characterized the bill as a measure which had its hands on the throat of the rebel Governments, and took the very breath out of them; and which pointed the bayonet at the heart of every rebel in the South. It placed in the hands of Congress, utterly and absolutely, the work of reconstruction. Referring to the assertions of members who opposed the amendment, that it contained the principle of universal amnesty, he denied that, and said there was not a line in it which justified the assertion. He advocated the bill because it imposed duties upon the President of the United States. He thought that perhaps some impeachment hunters would have a chance of impeaching him if he did not perform those duties. At least they would have a chance of finding a new and plain and definite cause for impeachment, and could go forward to that work.

Mr. BAKER stated the reasons why he should vote for the Senate amendment, and those reasons were as follows: First after the terrible struggle for existence through which the nation had passed every reasonable man would admit that measures ought to be adopted which would make the Republic secure for the future, and prominent among those measures was the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment; second, care should be taken that treason against the Government and against humanity should be stamped with the stigma of unmistakable dishonor. Third, the defeated people should be so treated as to put them on a train toward ultimate harmony with the Government. Fourth, the liberties of the people should be provided for on the largest attainable scale, and established on the broadest possible foundation. Fifth, all legislative measures should look to a time—the earliest possible time compatible with the public weal—when the rebel States shall be restored to full and equal participation in the Government. He thought the measure better than any other yet proposed for carrying out these views.

Mr. LEAYER had four minutes allowed him to indicate the grounds on which he should vote for the Senate amendment. He believed the people would consider it as giving ample guarantees for the loyalty and obeyance of the South. It embraced every guarantee which it was possible to conceive as a condition necessary for the reconstruction of loyal Governments in the rebel States, unless it was deemed necessary—as was contended for by Messrs. BOUTWELL and STEVENS—to reduce the mass of the common people to a state of slavery. He was opposed to that condition in the Louisiana Bill, and, God helping him, he would oppose it in any other bill, and submit his case to his constituents and the citizens of the country.

Mr. BLAINE demanded the previous question. On the motion to concur, the previous question was seconded in a vote of 73 to 64, and the main question ordered by a vote of 103 to 60.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was negatived in a strict party vote of 108 to 40.

Mr. STEVENS took the floor, to close the debate, but yielded ten minutes to Mr. HOTCHKISS, to explain the reasons why he should vote against the Senate Amendment, which he said would be only substituting anarchy for the bogus Governments which President JOHNSON had established in the rebel States.

Mr. STEVENS also yielded ten minutes to Mr. BROOMALL, who spoke against concurrence in the Senate amendment as giving over the control of the rebel States to disloyal persons.

Mr. STEVENS also yielded to Mr. DONNELLY, who proceeded to state his exceptions to the Senate amendment.

While he was doing so the hour of 4:30 o'clock arrived, and the fall of the Speaker's hammer announced the hour of taking a recess. The House then took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock. The attendance of members was as large as during the morning session, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill, with amendments, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for Thursday next, after the morning hour.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Mr. KELLY asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the statistical report prepared by ALEXANDER DELMAR, to be sent to the Paris Exposition, abounded in ignorant, careless and willful misrepresentations, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State to withhold from circulation such copies as were in their possession.

Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Military Bill, and Mr. DONNELLY proceeded to conclude his remarks in opposition to the Senate amendment. He took the ground that the military protection to be afforded by the amendment would be but temporary in its character, and would cease the moment civil Governments were created. Those civil Governments would be emphatically Governments of rebels, and this bill would therefore be the death-knell of the loyal element in the lately rebellious States.

Mr. LE BLOND, having had five minutes allowed him by Mr. STEVENS, said he accepted the crumb given to him, not by his master, but by the master. He proceeded to rebut Mr. SHELLABARGER's argument last week on the Louisiana Bill, and declared that there was no war existing in this country, and therefore there was no excuse for this legislation.

Mr. STEVENS then yielded ten minutes to Mr. ELDRIDGE, who said he had never learned to value time before. The most important measures ever discussed in this country were to be discussed in allotments of ten minutes, of five minutes, and of two minutes. He would not stultify himself by attempting an argument against the bill, but would content himself by denouncing it as containing all the vices, all the infamies and all the mischiefs contained in any bill reported from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. This bill itself was a declaration of war against the people of the South. It was a continuation of war from the time it became law. There would be war—actual, real, existing—that would involve the whole of the Southern people in one common ruin. Referring to Mr. BRANDEGEE's remarks last week, that this bill took up the question where GRANT had left it off at Appomattox Court-house, he said that he should rather have declared that it took up the question where ROBERT E. LEE had left it off. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had been bold enough to declare that this was a concurrence in the revolution begun by the rebels, and which he hoped to perfect in making this a perfect Republic. This bill set out with a lie; every proposition in it was a lie, and it was itself one consummate and unmitigated lie from beginning to end. God had never made man or angel to whom he (ELDRIDGE) would intrust the liberties of a people without any constraint by a written instrument. This was a bill to abrogate the Constitution of the United States, to overthrow all government, and leave the rights, lives and liberties of the people to the superior will of a military despot. If he himself were a General in the army on whom such a duty were imposed, he would resign his commission rather than exercise such a power. If blood did not run again in this country, it would not be the fault of the dominant power in Congress. [Derisive laughter from the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. STEVENS having but fifteen minutes of his time left, and that being the close of the debate, various propositions for an extension of the time for debate were made, and finally it was agreed on by unanimous consent, that the debate should go on unlimited this evening, and that the House should meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and proceed to vote immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. DELANO spoke in support of the amendment, basing his position on the lawlessness, violence, murder and rapine that prevailed at the South, and on the scornful rejection by the Southern States of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. HIGBY spoke against the Senate amendment, and appealed to the House not to let the Senate force down the throats of members that which they had already rejected. All the Senators on God's earth would not force down his throat what his conscience revolted against.

The Speaker reminded Mr. HIGBY that his language was hardly respectful to a coördinate branch of the Government.

Mr. HIGBY acknowledged that it was not, and said he would take it back, but still he repeated that he could not be compelled by the Senate, or any other body, to accept that which was obnoxious to his judgment and conscience. He objected to the amendment because it would hazard the conditions and fortunes of the loyal men of the South, white and black, and to that he would never give his consent.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE sustained the Senate amendment, and gave the reasons for his position. It had become a necessity for Congress to do something to protect the loyal men of the South in their persons, property and rights; and it was on that ground of necessity that he based the right of Congress to pass this law. He had voted for the House bill, though he did not like it. He much preferred the Senate amendment, for no man could defend the constitutionality of taking from the President the right which he had to control the Army of the United States. He would vote for this bill now, because it was the only practical measure that could be passed at this session.

Mr. HISE followed in an argument against the original bill and amendment. The object of the bill was simply to overthrow the State Governments of ten States of the Union, and to impose upon them the rule of a military officer without any limit or control. The question was now presented in a different form; it had undergone two very material changes; one striking out the authority given to the General of the Army and leaving it to the President of the United States; and that he admitted to be an improvement to the original bill.

Before he got to the second point, the limitation of fifteen minutes, on which the House had previously agreed, expired, and he appealed to the House for an extension of time.

The Speaker asked him how long he wanted?

He suggested twenty minutes, but other members, warned by past experience, suggested two hours.

Mr. HENDERSON, however, objected to any further extension of time, and consequently Mr. HISE had to yield the floor.

He was succeeded by Mr. DAVIS, who declared that this was one of the most eventful days in the history of the Republic. He admitted the duty of the Government in protecting the men from whom it claimed allegiance. If the people of the South would not have peace on terms of generosity, they should have it on compulsion. He did not believe that any measure of legislation could secure the loyalty of the people of the South. Disloyalty was a disease, and, like insanity, could only be cured by restraint. He believed that the passage of this bill was the best thing that Congress could do under the circumstances, and therefore he would vote for it.

Mr. LOAN opposed the Amendment, as not going far enough to suit his views. If there were no State Governments at the South, how could Congress invest the President with more ample powers to protect the Union people of the South than he now had under the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The bill contained no positive provision. It was merely negative in all its propositions. It allowed the rebel States to keep up a little confederacy among themselves, until they chose, from superior inducements, to take measures to secure representation in Congress. It was a retrograde movement in the interest of rebellion and treason, and he hoped it would get its quietus here.

Mr. BANKS stated the reason why he would vote to non-concur in the Senate amendment. It declared in the preamble that the Governments in the rebel States were not legal Governments. Nevertheless, they were *de facto* Governments and Governments of great power, controlled by the most astute politicians that this continent had known. They were recognized and were to be recognized. The second section declared that the military officers may recognize the local tribunals—that meant that they shall recognize them. The fifth section spoke of a class of men to be disfranchised because of their being felons at common law. Who made felons at common law? The Governments in those rebel States were the only power to do so.

Mr. BINGHAM interrupted Mr. BANKS to say that the rebel State Governments could not make any man a felon by statute, who was not a felon at common law.

Mr. BANKS demanded of Mr. BINGHAM to say who was to make felons at common law unless it were the governments of those States.

Mr. BINGHAM wanted to know whether Mr. BANKS pretended to say that he objected to the disfranchisement of any man for felony at common law.

Mr. BANKS replied not at all, but he objected to the recognition of these *de facto* Governments by this bill. One of the Provisional Governors appointed by the President had reported that he had commissioned 4,000 officers to administer the Government of that State. If that were true in one State, it was true in the others; so that there would be 40,000 officers administering those *de facto* Governments. And who were they? Every man of them a rebel. Would any man pretend to say that if loyal men had these 40,000 offices they could not organize loyal Governments; or would any one say that with 40,000 rebel officers they would not organize rebel Governments? He believed that if this bill passed, there would be no loyal voice heard in any of those States from Virginia to Texas.

Mr. HILL supported the Senate Amendment, and said that if there was anything necessary to show the gentlemen of the House, that it was impossible to obtain all that each desired, the history of this bill demonstrated the fact. He preferred this measure to having no measure at all. He was not in favor of a general disfranchisement of all who served in the late Confederacy, because that principle, if carried out, would not leave a corporal's guard to carry on a Government in the lately rebel States.

Mr. NIBLACK opposed the whole measure, though he preferred the Senate amendment to the original House Bill. He thought that Congress ought either to recognize the civil Governments in the Southern States or come square up to the work and remove them.

Mr. DAWES found himself differing from two of his colleagues, BOUTWELL and BANKS, and felt bound to vote to concur in the Senate amendment. Referring to the history of the Reconstruction Committee, he said it had died of theories, and its works had followed it. It had looked less to practical than to theoretical questions.

Mr. ROSS made the question of order whether Mr. DAWES had a right to abuse the Committee of Reconstruction.

The Speaker did not see that Mr. DAWES had transgressed the rules of debate.

Mr. DAWES declared he had no disposition to abuse the Reconstruction Committee on the principle of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. [Laughter.] They were now in the last days of this Congress, and there was no question but that they should either take this bill or none at all.

Mr. ROSS followed in a general denunciation of the principles of the bill, and in a warning as to the consequences that must inevitably follow such a violent departure from the Constitution and laws of the country. He denounced it as a most iniquitous proposition, that could only be fraught with evil. Even the loyal Southerners whom it was proposed to protect would have cause to pray devoutly, "Save us from our friends."

Mr. MCRUER said he had voted for the Military Bill in the House, but he had done so with many misgivings. He would vote for the Senate amendment not because it was better than nothing, but because he regarded it as a sound, sensible and practical measure, such a one as should have been passed in the early days of this Congress.

Mr. HENDERSON declared that he could not consistently vote to concur in the Senate amendment, because it allowed the disloyal men of the South to vote as well as the loyal. In his imagination he could see Gen. LEE and Gen. BEAUREGARD and Capts. SEMMES and QUANTRELL and such men setting in Conventions that were to frame the institutions of these rebel States, and he would vote against this bill therefore with a hearty good will.

Mr. MILLER spoke in favor of the bill and in defence of the Reconstruction Committee. If the bill was sent to a Committee of Conference, that would be the end of it, for the President would pocket the bill if it was not sent to him ten clear days before the adjournment.

Mr. WILLIAMS contended against this view, holding that the President was bound to return the bill to the next Congress, but Mr. BINGHAM repudiated the idea of Mr. WILLIAMS, holding that the bill must be returned to the House in which it originated, and that the House of Representatives in the Fortieth Congress would be a totally different body from this House, which would expire on the 4th of March next.

Mr. FINCK made an argument against the whole theory of the bill, although he recognized the amendment as an improvement on the original measure. He utterly denied and repudiated the authority of Congress to establish military government in the States of the South and to deprive the people of that section of the right of trial by jury. This plan of reconstruction was the very last that should be presented in a free country.

Mr. DARLING did not feel like returning to his constituents without declaring on the floor of the House that Congress had at last reached a measure that would bring peace and good government in the lately rebel States, and give protection to the loyal people there. He regarded the measure as magnanimous, as charitable and as just to all.

Mr. LAWRENCE then said he would cast his vote reluctantly for the amendment. It contained provisions which he favored, but it left reconstruction practically under rebel control.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, declared himself conscientiously opposed both to the original bill and to the Finck amendment, still he knew that Congress would pass either one or the other of them. He feared that if the matter was sent to a Conference Committee, a measure worse than either would be reported. He therefore would either vote for the Senate amendment, which was less repugnant to him, or he would not vote at all.

Mr. ARNELL expressed his horror of the proposition before the House, characterizing it as a monstrous proposition. It was the iron cage of the Inquisition which would gradually close in and destroy its victims. There was no remedy for the evil except to render the rebel element at the South hopelessly powerless, but this amendment would, in his opinion, give that element recognition and strength, and would be the death warrant of the Union men of the South.

Mr. WILLIAMS expressed an emphatic negative of the Senate proposition. It involved an entire departure from the House bill, which it professed to amend. It was a departure from the Louisiana Bill, and it gave into the hands of the rebels a power of which they had been deprived. They had been told that they must take this bill or nothing. For his part, he preferred to take nothing. He preferred to leave the work to the next Congress. He was in no hurry about it. Better that the rebel States should remain outside of the Union for a generation, than that they should come back now, when they could form political alliances.

Mr. GRINNELL expressed the fear that if there was a concurrence in the Senate Amendment, they would, with the filibustering that might be expected when it came back with the President's veto, find themselves in the position of the man who went to hear the famous preacher, WHITFIELD, and who rolled on the ground in ecstacy at the preacher's eloquence. He found out, however, that it was not WHITFIELD who he had heard at all, and he said he had soiled his coat for nothing. So he feared if he voted for this amendment he would find that he had soiled his coat for nothing.

The House at 11:45 adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Daring Assault and Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The dwelling house of Mr. SAMUEL APPLETON, a grandson of DANIEL WEBSTER, was entered last night by two burglars. The noise made by them aroused Mr. APPLETON, who proceeded to the room from whence it appeared to come. He opened the door and attempted to enter, but fell over a box upon the floor, and as he was falling, the pistol he had in his hand went off, and as it was a single-barreled firearm, he was without any means of defence, and the two men whom he saw in the room as he opened the door, at once made for him, seized him and beat him until he was senseless. Before Mr. APPLETON had made his appearance, the thieves had collected and put in a pile all the silver plate in the house. A considerable quantity of the plate had formerly belonged to DANIEL WEBSTER, and embraced many articles that had been presented to him at different times by friends. The encounter with Mr. APPLETON frightened the thieves, and they left without taking their booty with them. They succeeded, however, in securing two $1,000 Treasury notes. Detectives are on the track of the thieves. Mr. APPLETON was not seriously injured.

Gen. Sheridan at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Feb. 18.

Gen. PHIL SHERIDAN arrived here to-day accompanied by a Joint Committee of the Ohio General Assembly, by whose invitation he came. He will be received by the Senate at 2 o'clock P. M., and by the House immediately afterward. The Governor gives a reception to-night at the Executive rooms in the Capitol in honor of Gen. SHERIDAN.

Fenian Application for New Trial.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 18.

The application for a new trial in the case of KENNEDY, the convicted Fenian, was refused. It was made on the ground of alleged informality in summoning the jurors.

Suicide of an Army Officer at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 18.

Lieut. J. S. NEWBERG, of the Twelfth Infantry, committed suicide this morning at the Ballard House. He was under military arrest at the time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR UP TOWN.

A Husband and Wife Wantonly Murdered—A Son also Dangerously Wounded—Arrest of the Murderer—Infidelity of a Wife the Cause of the Difficulty.

A brutal and unprovoked murder was committed last night in the Twentieth Ward, when an aged husband was instantly killed, and his wife and son dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. It appears that the husband of a German woman named MARGARETTA LANGHEISER, who resides on the first floor of a small frame shanty, No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was seized with illness some three or four weeks ago, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. During his absence MARGARETTA formed the acquaintance of another German named WILLIAM SNOBEL, 42 years of age, a shoemaker, who worked at Yonkers. SNOBEL was in the habit of visiting the wife two or three times a week, but his visits were not noticed by the other inmates, as MARGARETTA was always ready with an excuse.

Yesterday Mr. LANGHEISER left the Hospital and returned home, but was surprised to find his lawful place occupied by the Yonkers shoemaker, when he attempted to dislodge the intruder, SNOBEL, however, refused to vacate his lodging, and deliberately turned the husband from his own door, who was still too weak to maintain his rights.

In this emergency LANGHEISER sought redress of his landlord, JACOB HENRY, a German, 63 years of age, who occupied the upper story of the shanty. JACOB became much incensed on hearing the facts related above, and went down-stairs about 9 o'clock, to settle the difficulty, being accompanied by his wife ELIZABETH, 45 years of age, and a son, NICHOLAS, aged 30 years. Mr. HENRY found SNOBEL in MARGARETTA's room, and ordered him out of the premises, saying that he was determined to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings.

SNOBEL declined to obey the demand and threatened violence to any one who dared molest him. Some high words then passed between him and the landlord, when SNOBEL became so enraged that he seized a long shoemaker's knife and attacked Mr. HENRY, his wife and son, striking the husband a powerful blow on the left breast, the long twelve-inch blade entering over the region of the heart, piercing that organ and penetrating the right lung, causing almost instant death. The infuriated murderer next assaulted the wife and inflicted a severe wound in the left lung, just below the heart, which will it is feared cause death. The son NICHOLAS also received a similar wound, but the weapon striking a rib saved his life. He also received a severe wound in the leg.

The alarm was speedily given, and SNOBEL was arrested by Officer MCCULLOUGH, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, and locked up in the Thirty-fifth-street Station-house to await the action of the Coroner.

The woman MARGARETTA has been detained as an important witness, and Capt. HEDDEN gave the necessary orders to secure the presence of all the witnesses at the inquest to-day.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

Large Fire in Broadway—Loss about $23,000.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered under the stairs in the rear of the window-shade and curtain manufactory of COHEN & BROTHER, located on the first floor of No. 429 Broadway. The fire ran rapidly up the stairway to the third floor, and before it was extinguished the store was completely burned out, and the rest of the building, which was occupied by E. D. CORDTS as the Tontine Hotel. The loss of Messrs. COHEN & BRO. amounts to about $12,000. Insured. The loss of Mr. CORDTS amounts to about $7,000. Insured for $25,000. The basement was occupied by L. A. LINCOLN as a restaurant; damage by water about $2,000. A portion of the first floor, entrance No. 47 Howard-street, was occupied by SCOTT & MCDOWNLEY as a bar-room; loss about $200. The building is owned by A. J. DITTENHOFFER, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured. Considerable confusion was created among the guests at the hotel on the outbreak of the fire. Most of them succeeded in getting their property out in safety. The stock of millinery goods belonging to STEINFELDER, HAHN & Co., on the first floor of No. 427, was somewhat damaged by water. A man named JOHN WALL was arrested on a charge of stealing. A woman who resided in the burning building, was confined of a full-grown infant while the flames were in progress.

Attempt at Arson.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 343 Greenwich-street, occupied by C. BISHOP & Co., dealers in liquors. From subsequent examination it appeared that the flames derived their origin from some wood saturated with benzine, between some casks. The fire was extinguished with slight damage. Under another barrel a pile of wood and benzine, which had evidently been prepared for the flames, was discovered. The floor of the basement was also saturated with benzine. The case is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Fire in Avenue B.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the fifth floor of a tenement house, No. 80 Avenue B., in the room occupied by Mrs. MICHAELS. The occupants were all out, and the flames were discovered by neighbors and firemen. Damage sustained by Mrs. MICHAELS $100. On the fourth floor GEO. HOCH lost $50 in furniture by water, insured for $400 in the Pacific. DANIEL GUGISPORG owns the building, damage $200; insured for $8,000 in the Baltic.

AQUATIC ANIMALS OF THE AMAZON.

Lecture of Prof. Louis Agassiz.

The fourth of the lectures of Prof. AGASSIZ, under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, was delivered last night in the Hall of the Cooper Institute, the subject being the "Aquatic Animals of the Amazon."

On being introduced to the audience, which was large and appreciative, Prof. AGASSIZ began by saying that the population of any fresh water basin presented many points of interest in its variety, and the many comparisons that can be made between it and the marine and terrestrial populations, and that the Amazon, above all other rivers, presented a variety of animals that was wonderful even to him. Before, however, going on to give the results of his investigations during his recent tour, he indulged in a long and interesting *résumé* of animals generally in reference to their structure and classes. He illustrated the progress of modern science by saying that formerly animals were classified according to their condition, but now the more rational method of classification by structure had been reached. Adhering to this rule, he instanced as comprising all animals the radiates, the mollusks, the the articulates and the vertebrates. He entered somewhat at length into the peculiarities of each of these, which he illustrated by diagrams, showing that however dissimilar in form, in each the manner of structure was the same. As in the vertebrate he showed that whether man or quadruped, bird or fish, the manner of structure was the same. In the Amazon there were no radiates, two classes of mollusks, two of the articulates and a variety of the vertebrates, including one representative of the porpoise family, the sea-cow, which was the only thing of its class to be found in the Amazon. The lecturer next proceeded to explain what he meant by classes, going minutely into the distinctions of naturalists. Of the Mollusks, he said, there were three classes, and said of the bivalve shells that the Amazon had many varieties, and that some had the peculiar feature that they bore a striking resemblance to marine shells, seeming, as it were, a reminiscence of the sea far inland. He said he would give no decided opinion how this happened, and after instancing several theories by which it might be accounted for, contented himself with saying that the world has many mysteries which science has not yet fathomed. Coming to fishes proper, he gave the several classes—the trout, the perch, the shark, the sturgeon and the lamper eel. and saying that to one or the other of these all the fishes in existence belong, however much they may differ; he went on to detail the peculiarities of each class, again illustrating by diagrams the points of difference between the classes as to caudal and dorsal fins, ventrals and other points of external as well as internal structure, were with the powerful aid of the diagrams brought within the grasp of the most uncultivated understanding. Beginning at this point to particularize the fishes of the Amazon, he said that the river had not one in common with any other fresh water basin; that different parts of the Amazon had fishes peculiar to itself, and as an instance of the teeming variety that exists in the Amazon Basin, he gave the result of his examination of a small contiguous lake, or pool of only a few hundred square yards, which showed two hundred different kinds of fishes, which is three times as many as the Mississippi River can boast. In the Amazon itself he found two thousand different kinds, and when he began his investigation of the river, only one hundred and fifty were known to exist, and he said that in proportion as he found the larger number, the difference between them seemed to grow. He then proceeded to a general classification the fishes of the Amazon, which he did under the general heads of the goriendents, the aspredos, the callichthys, the characins and the chromids, the two latter representing respectively the trout and the perch, embracing the great bulk of the fishes of the Amazon. Of the first class he instanced one that might appropriately be called a very peculiar fish, inasmuch as it has the power of walking or creeping on dry land, one having been found five miles from the water, and the Professor himself kept one of them out of water half a day, and on putting it back into its natural element (?) it showed as much of life as if it had never been removed. Morever, it is an agile fish, worming its way up the inclined plane of the trunk of some old tree that had fallen, and twisting about among the branches, until finally a single shot has brought down a bird and a fish together.

Prof. AGASSIZ then declared that the Amazon, for a river of turbid water and of so high a temperature—the average being 80°—nourishes an extraordinary number of delicious fishes for table use, the characins being especially noted in this respect, and saying that of the chubs, carps and others of that family which so crowd the northern rivers, not one can be found in the Amazon, he closed by referring to the innumerable variety in form and color which characterizes the fishes of this great river.

The lecture comprised a vast fund of natural history compressed within a small compass, and the audience, which had frequently interrupted the speaker with applause, left the hall with many expressions of gratification.

House Savings Banks.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in this matter was held at the Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street last evening.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY presided. Mr. GREELEY said that unfortunately our people, more than those of any other nation, believed that fortunes could be acquired without working for them; that, in fact, something could come out of nothing. He assured his hearers that money, as a general thing, could only be acquired by hard work and by thrift. Our mechanics were too prone to spend their earnings instead of saving. The House Savings Bank was an institution which offered all the advantages of an ordinary savings bank and something more.

Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON then explained the object of the Association. He said that suppose Mr. Smith desires a house to be built for him in Eighty-first-street, for instance. The Company would build the house, and after estimating its actual cost, would sell the same to Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith paying 7 per cent. interest on the value of the house, the taxes, water rates, &c., and a small additional sum per annum, which sum would be placed to his credit, and considered as part payment for the house. Thus a tenant would, in the course of a few years, become the owner of his domicil, without being inconvenienced by being called on to pay for all at once, or in large installments.

Mr. GREELEY, in answer to a question, stated that a somewhat similar plan was organized sixteen years ago, and had worked exceedingly well.

Several gentlemen promised to coöperate with the Association, and soon afterward the meeting adjourned.

Spectrum Analysis—Lecture by Prof. Henry Draper.

An interesting and instructive scientific lecture was delivered last evening at the Rutgers Institute, by Prof. HENRY DRAPER. Aided by illustrations afforded by images thrown upon a screen by means of the magnesium light, the lecturer succeeded in elucidating the novel and somewhat intricate subject of the "Spectrum Analysis" as a method of investigating the character and composition of the heavenly bodies in the clearest manner. He first showed that certain substances when burned in a white flame, impart to it a peculiar color. Thus, strontia and lime give a red tinge; baryta and copper a green one. But the eye unaided is unable to determine with certainty the nature of the substance causing any peculiar tinge observed in flame, since the same color is given by substances entirely different. The spectrum formed by passing a ray of light through a glass prism affords the means of determining the character of the substance by the combustion of which that light is produced. White-hot metal gives the purest spectrum—that in which the colors from red to violet shade into each other without interruption. The solar spectrum, however, formed by a ray of light from the sun, has an immense number of dark bars crossing it. Most elementary substances have characteristic spectra, some exhibiting several colors, others but one—soda, for instance, gives yellow bars. When the pure light from a white hot metal passes through a soda flame, dark bars are seen crossing the yellow of the spectrum. He argued, therefore, that the dark bars seen in the solar spectrum prove that the solar light proceeds from an incandescent central mass, and passes through an atmosphere of flame, in which exist a very great number of volatized elementary substances, similar to those composing the earth. Of the latter, sixty-eight are known to chemistry, and of this number thirteen have been identified as existing in the sun. The same general truth has been verified as to the fixed stars, showing that matter, like force, is the same throughout the universe. The nebular hypothesis of LA PLACE receives a confirmation from the revelations of the spectroscope. The unresolvable nebulae seen in the heavens afford a spectrum without fixed lines, from which it follows that they are still in that gaseous, homogeneous state which LA PLACE supposes to have been the primary condition of the universe of matter. In like manner the nature of temporary stars has been disclosed. These have appeared from time to time, and after a duration of greater or less extent, have vanished, or a known star has suddenly blazed up to an extraordinary brightness and then disappeared. Until the year 1864 no satisfactory explanation had been given of these phenomena, when a body of this character appearing for a short time in the Corona Borealis, it was discovered by an observation of its spectrum that the unusual light was occasioned by the combustion of an immense volume of hydrogen gas enveloping the star. The lecturer closed with an eloquent speculation upon the probability of the earths in the Universe being the abode of plants, animals and men, arguing from the fact, now made known, that the heavenly bodies are composed of similar materials to those of this Earth, that the like conditions of light, heat and elementary substances must produce everywhere the like results of vegetable and animal life. The lecture closed amid demonstrations of applause.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FENIANISM REDIVIVUS.—The earnest conversations of the crowds around the bulletin boards and the gathering of knots of men here and there in the neighborhood of Printing House Square indicate pretty well either the birth of a new sensation or the resuscitation of an old one. This time it is Fenianism born again. How long this infusion of electricity will keep the corpse in motion depends entirely upon the further news from Ireland, most anxiously waited for by these poor hopers against hope. A mass meeting is to be held on Wednesday, we learn, in Union-square, for what purpose is not clearly defined, whether to move *en masse* on the rear column of English infantry or to sit down in masterly inactivity, and weep or be merry when the news comes. A committee of the Brotherhood waited yesterday afternoon on Mayor HOFFMAN, and asked him to preside at this meeting. He, of course, refused, as might safely have been presumed by even these sanguine committee men. A national Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood is called for Wednesday of next week. It is stated that a union of the Roberts and Stephen's factions is about to take place, and a single course of action determined upon.

THE COAL CONSUMERS' "BENEFIT" COMPANY.—Last evening a meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the Company's affairs, Mr. SCHRODER in the chair. It appeared from statements made in the course of a protracted discussion that the Company had been started with a capital of $500,000, and that 50,000 shares had been issued, that $135,000 had been paid on the Company's mine in Pennsylvania purchased at $300,000, leaving $165,000 due upon it, exclusive of $12,000 liabilities, and no dividends paid to the shareholders, and it was now desirable to know who had the benefit of this outlay. The Directors had shut up shop and entirely suspended the business of the concern, on the ground, as alleged, that the cost of the conveyance of coal to New-York was so great that they could not furnish it at the stipulated figure of $6 per ton. A Committee of five stockholders was appointed to thoroughly investigate all the transactions connected with the Company, and bring the Directors to book on behalf of the stockholders, who are nearly 2,000 in number.

THE FOOT-BRIDGE OVER BROADWAY.—Considerable progress has been made with the preliminary operations for this structure. The excavations for the foundations of the piers at the four corners of Fulton-street and Broadway are completed. The foundations are ten feet deep and six feet square. The stone bases will be six feet and the brick piers four feet, and these will be capped with granite fifteen inches thick. In the course of the excavation the workmen have come across the manholes of the main sewers which are now exposed to public view, and the attraction they cause to the crowd of passers-by seriously impedes the traffic in spite of the efforts of the police to make the multitude move on. Considerable time will be occupied in diverting these sewers to make way for the piers and in rebuilding them. This, it is supposed, will occupy another week, and the iron-work of the bridge, which is understood to be completed by the Architectural Iron Company, will then at once be fixed, and it is expected that the bridge will be finished and opened to the public in about a fortnight from this time.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL JUBILEE.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the Madison-avenue Baptist Church was held in the church last evening. In addition to the children of the school, their parents and members of the church were in attendance. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WESTON, pastor, and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. The latter gentleman was listened to with the closest attention. He related several little stories in order to illustrate the loving kindness of God our common Father, and the manner in which sin won a place for itself in the human heart until it took entire possession. At the end of the exercises the jubilee presents were distributed among the scholars, after which the large congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

DISABLED VETERANS—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The most needy disabled veterans, who received some relief last year from the Soldiers' Relief Agency, No. 136 Canal-street, will be offered by Col. HERMAN, the Manager of the Agency, on Friday next, the 22d inst., a collation and some other entertainment—being the occasion of WASHINGTON's birthday. An address will be delivered by a distinguished clergyman and a theatrical performance will follow—the proprietors of Pythagoras Hall having kindly offered the use of their stage hall for that purpose. Disabled soldiers whose names are on the books of the Agency, and others, can receive their tickets of admission by calling from Tuesday, the 19th, to Thursday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and by producing their pension or other official papers.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A few minutes after 11 o'clock last night, JOHN ASHLEY and PATRICK KENNEDY had an altercation in rear of No. 75 Mulberry-street, when KENNEDY stabbed his opponent in the left side, near the hip bone, inflicting a serious wound. KENNEDY was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, and ASHLEY conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major-Gen. Hunt, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House; Hon. G. A. Curtis, Boston, and Hon. E. Freeman, Springfield, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, Gen. R. Clay Crawford, United States Army, and Hon. Eli Litchfield, Cazenovia, are at the Astor House.

ARRIVAL OF THE HELVETIA.—The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Helvetia* brought 130 emigrants and a general cargo, performing the passage in sixteen days. The new vessel now building for the Company is to be called *France*.

READINGS.—Prof. J. E. FROBISHER will give readings before the Library Association of Morrisania, this (Tuesday) evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT AT HIS WORK.—A burglar known as PATRICK MURRAY, *alias* Carroll, was caught in the attempt forcing an entrance to the residence of Mr. PATRICK MCKENNA, No. 268 South Fourth-street, Eastern District, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, and handed over to Officer HARBOLD, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The family of Mr. MCKENNA were absent at the time of the attempt. The prisoner, who is thirty-one years of age, was locked up to await examination.

GRAND LARCENY.—ANNA BROWN, *alias* Capelton, a colored cook employed at the Wall House, Fourth-street, Eastern District, was yesterday arrested, and arraigned before Justice DAILEY, charged with stealing from her employer, J. W. JONES, a quantity of table cutlery, ladies' apparel, bedding, &c., valued at $200. The accused was committed for trial on Thursday next.

LAW REPORTS.

Can Gambling Debts be Collected?—A Decision Reversed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Michael Thompson vs. Thomas F. Bowie.—The defendant in this case is Thomas F. Bowie, late a member of Congress from Maryland. The suit was on three promissory notes for $1,000 each, and the defence was that they were given for a gaming consideration. Unable to establish this defence by direct evidence, the Court below (the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia) permitted proof to show that the payee of the notes was one Steer, a notorious gambler, who, on the date in question, (Jan. 1, 1857,) kept a gaming house in Washington, and that the defendant was always inclined to gamble when under the influence of liquor, and was grossly intoxicated on the night of the last day of the old year and the morning of New-Year's Day, 1857. The verdict was for the defendant, and the case was brought here on appeal. Mr. Justice DAVIS now read the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment below, holding that to allow such a defence to be proven by showing that the defendant was inclined to gamble when intoxicated, and that he was drunk on the date when the notes were given, would overturn all the established rules of evidence. Supposing, say the Court, it be claimed that a party is addicted to horse stealing, and particularly so when drunk, and it is proven that he was drunk on a certain date, will it therefore be thought established that he then stole a horse? On this point alone, without proceeding to consider the various other questions raised, the judgment was reversed.

Mr. Justice GRIER read a dissenting opinion, in which he took the view that the defence was substantially that the notes were obtained from the defendant by fraud, while he was intoxicated; and the defence being fraud, and not specifically that of mere gaining consideration, circumstantial evidence was admissible to prove the allegation.

Prize Instance.

The United States vs. C. A. Weed and F. Blydenburgh, Claimants, &c.—These were claims for certain sugar and molasses, captured in April, 1864, and which were restored to the claimants by decree that the claimants were trading under certain Treasury permits, issued by special agents of that department, and no enemy ownership being shown. The property captured was on board the Government transport *A. G. Brown*, a boat under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the vicinity of New-Orleans, where the trade was conducted, and which was hired of that Department for the purpose of such transportation. It was objected in the case that it should have been on the instance side of the Court, and that if there were any liability at all to forfeiture it was for violation of authority under Treasury regulations, and not in prize. The cause was appealed by the Government, and the Court now hold, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion, first, that where a case has been prosecuted as prize, while the facts show that it is not prize, but a case of forfeiture under statute, this Court will remand it for further proceeding in the Court below. Secondly, that where a case has been in like manner prosecuted in the instance Court, which, on the facts presented, this Court takes to be a case for a prize Court, it will be remanded for proceedings in prize. This is not a case for prize, but of forfeiture under statute for violation of their permits by the claimants, but there is no reason to believe that a case of forfeiture would be made out on the testimony on another trial, as most of the *ex parte* testimony taken by the captors would probably be modified favorably to the claimants on cross-examination. The decree of the District Court is therefore affirmed.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR is firm but unchanged; trade brands $11 50@$13 50, and fancy brands, $14@$16. WHEAT is firm and the supply light; No. 1 Spring, at $2 45; No. 1 Winter, $2 90. The stock of Wheat in the city is small and chiefly Spring; Winter cannot be bought in any quantity. CORN is dull, at 60c. in the elevator, and 75c. in sacks, and 55c.@56c. on the car. OATS are dull, at 50c. for No. 1. Buyers do not offer over 49c. RYE at $1 20@$1 25 for No. 1. BARLEY is unchanged. WHISKY is in good demand, at $2 25 in bond. COTTON is dull but unchanged; sales of 700 bales at 29c.@29½c. for Middling. Holders still, as a rule, ask 30c. The large falling off in receipts at Southern ports gives holders confidence. PROVISIONS are dull and unchanged. There is no demand of consequence for MESS PORK, LARD or BULK MEATS, but there is no pressure to sell. There is a moderate order demand for BACON from the South; sales of 16 hhds. at 9½c. for Shoulders; 10¾c.@11c. for Sides; 12c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12½@12¾c. for Clear do.; Sugar Cured Hams 15c.@16c., according to brand and condition. LARD dull at 12¼c. for prime kettle rendered. BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged and firm. CLOVER SEED $8 90. LINSEED OIL held at $1 45. GROCERIES are steady at 11½c.@14¾c. for Sugar and 23¼c.@27½c. for Coffee. Gold 136. Exchange steady at par, buying, and 1-10c. premium selling.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 18.

The PROVISION market is lifeless and nominal. Mess Pork $18 50@$18 75. There is some inquiry for Fresh Meats. Lard is inactive and nominal at 11½c.@11¾c. Offerings of Dressed Hogs are meagre, and the market rules firm at $7 60@$7 75. Live Hogs are held firmly at an advance of 10c.@15c.; the demand is limited, and confined to packers; prices range from $6 40@$7 25. The FLOUR market is dull and nominally easier, with light sales at $9 75@$10 75 for Spring Extras, and at $6 50@$8 for Superfine. There is a moderate inquiry for No. 2 Spring Wheat, but the market closes weak and ½c. lower, with sales at $1 84; at the opening $1 85½@$1 86 was paid. No. 1 Spring is scarce and firm at $2 20. CORN opened at about Saturday's closing figures, which were subsequently weakened and receded to 83½c. No. 1 OATS opened more active, and closed dull at 39¼c.@39½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 4,200 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn; 5,600 bushels Oats; 750 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,400 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales of 400 bushels at $11 50@$11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 25 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $15@$15 25 for double extra. Rye Flour steady at $7. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $8. WHEAT quiet and no sales, under the continued influence of unfavorable advices from the East. CORN is dull but unchanged; small sales of 360 bushels No. 1 at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS are quiet at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 60@$2 70 for 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 for 50 lbs. in sacks. SHORTS are selling at $20, SHIPSTUFFS at $25@$27, and MIDDLINGS at $33@34 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 18.

COTTON quiet; Middling Upland, 32½. Rio COFFEE firm; sales private terms. SUGAR firm and steady. FLOUR dull at a decline of 25c.@50c. for Spring Wheat brands; common Howard-street do. declined. WHEAT firm at $3@$3 20; prime White, $3 10; prime Red, $3 15. CORN dull and declining; (tonnage scarce;) White, 93c.@96c.; Yellow, 92c.@96c.; the market favors buyers. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. ℔ bushel. CLOVER SEED, $8 50@$8 75 for common to good; prime new crop, $9. PROVISIONS unchanged. Bulk Meats active for Southern wants. PORK—New Mess, $21 50@$21 75 for City and Western; Lard, 12¼c.@12½c. WHISKY—No sales.

LOUISVILLE Monday, Feb. 18.

TOBACCO—Sales 39 hhds.; Trash, $1 50; Lugs, $2 50@$4 80; light and medium Leaf, $5@$15 75; Selection, $20. FLOUR—Super active at $10. Prime WHEAT, $2 90. Shelled CORN, in bulk, 60c.@71c. OATS, 63c. MESS PORK, $21. Bulk SHOULDERS, 10c. Packed LARD, in tierces, 12c. New-Orleans SUGAR—Prime, 14¼c. WHISKY—Raw, free, $2 26; bond, $2 27.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT dull at $2 10 for No. 1, and $1 94@$1 95 for No. 2. CORN is firm at 81½c. for No. 1. OATS are dull at 44c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS are dull. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 2,700 bushels Wheat, 330 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Carroll, from Charleston—Mr. Creesey, Mr. Harbison, Mr. McCallahan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets..... 5 40 | Moon rises... 6 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 01 | Gov. Island. 8 50 | Hell Gate....10 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; M. Stevens, McKaig, South Amboy, W. Dalzell; Columbia, (Br.,) Canarghan, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.

Ships Adelaide, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Abbie Ryerson, (Br.,) Dennis, London, Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Runer, (Norw.,) Erichson, Cork, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Adele, (Venez.,) Lauretzen, Porto Cabello, Boonen, Graves & Co.; Conrad, (Dan.,) Claussen, Maracaibo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; John Freeman, Baker, Bermuda, N. N. Harvey; Stromness, (Br.,) Moore, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda, McColl & Frith.

Schooners Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Mary Kelly, (Br.,) Mitchell, Santiago de Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Amazon, Rose, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Plymouth Rock, Seabury, Boston, S. W Lewis & Co.; M. J. Russell, Smith, Wilmington, N. L. McCready; Enchantress, (Br.,) Webster, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; America, (Br.,) Nicholson, Canning, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Impudence, (Br.,) Simpson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Ed. Kidder, Phillips, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Beckett, Galveston, with mdse. to C. Goodspeed. In lat. 58 08, lon. 74 45, saw brig G. Buck.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Charleston 60 hours, with cotton and passengers to C. W. Perveils.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Wark, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 136 passengers to master. Feb. 3, lat. 42, lon. 52, exchanged signals with Am. ship Glad Tidings, bd. E.; 13th, lat. 46, lon. 65, saw Am. ship of Black Ball line, 3d dist. pend. No. 6,729, strg. E.

Ship Villafranca, Urquhart, London Dec. 17, and Isle of Wight 22d, with mdse. and 36 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Was between lon. 20 and 30 from Jan. 2 to 25th, with very heavy gales and squalls from W.; since then had moderate weather. About 500 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, saw a ship's mizzenmast, scraped bright.

Bark Aolus, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Malaga Dec. 23, via Gibraltar 26th, with fruit, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Estelle, McCulloch, of and from Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Feb. 11, lat. 36, lon. 60, in a heavy gale, carried away jibboom, and with it Wm. Thomas, a native of Long Island, colored seaman, who was lost. Jan. 6, experienced a hurricane; lost mizzen-staysail, started topgallant bulwarks, tore tarpaulins off main and after hatches, and causing the ship to make considerable water.

Bark Teesdale, (of Whitehaven, Eng.,) Scarrow, Penang Nov. 1, with pepper, &c., to master. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 28, crossed the equator Jan. 23, in lon. 31 30. Had moderate weather.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgwick, Me.,) Watson, Satilla River, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to D. C. Ripley. Had heavy weather.

Brig Angela, Leighton, St. Jago de Cuba 14 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp. Had heavy weather; sprung foretopmast and jibboom. Feb. 14, lat. 36, lon. 74 10, picked up a lifeboat, painted black; builder, L. Raymond, New-York. Sld. in co. with schr. James S. Craig, for Philadelphia.

Brig John G. Johnson, of and from Nassau 9 ds., with salt to J. Eneas.

Brig B. Young, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Walker, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Emery, before reported from Newport, is from Falmos, Grand Canarie, via St. Thomas and Newport 80 ds., with wine to Holyoke & Murray. Had very heavy weather; was blown off and came by the way of Long Island Sound.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Huntley, Morant Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Hall, Aux Cayes 20 ds., via Edgartown, with logwood to Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Jones, Antigua 30 ds., via St. Thomas, with molasses, &c., to G. & J. Know & Co.

Schr. Gen. Grant, (of Huntington, L. I.,) Conklin, Baltimore, with corn to W. H. Newman & Co. Has been 3 ds. from the Capes, and was detained 20 ds. in the Chesapeake by the ice.

Schr. L. A. Danenhower, Shepherd, of and from Greenwich 4 ds., with corn to E. M. Fox & Co.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. J. Burley, Williams, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse. to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Only Son, Collins, from wreck of ship Tartar.

Schr. J. G. Davis, Doane, Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Bassett, Boston.

Schr. J. N. Baker, Adams, Galveston, with mdse.

Schr. Fly, Fillmore, Philadelphia, with grain.

SAILED—Bark Montezuma.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Arr. steamers Norman, Philadelphia; Ashland and Glaucus, New-York; ship Mont Blanc, New-Orleans; bark Surprise, Messina; schr. Cornet, Malaga.

Also arr. brig Gilmore, Meredith, from Sonaire.

Below—ship J. H. Stilson, from Liverpool, and bark White Wing, from Buenos Ayres.

Miscellaneous.

The favorite steamship Saragossa, Capt. M. B. Crowell, of Leary's Charleston line, having been newly coppered and received some improvements to her screw, will sail again on Saturday next.

LAUNCHED.—The pilot-boat James W. Elwell, for the New-Jersey and Sandy Hook pilots, was successfully launched on Saturday morning, 16th inst., from the yard of Mr. John A. Forsyth, at Mystic Bridge, Conn., the builder of the celebrated yacht L'Hirondelle. There was a large delegation from this City and other invited guests at the launch, who were handsomely entertained by Messrs. Williams & Foote, residents of Mystic Bridge. The dimensions of the J. W. E. are: Length of keel, 82 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold, 8 feet 4 inches. She will be towed to the City in a few days.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16.—On Monday last the steamship Peruvian, Capt. Glover, arrived at Norfolk from Philadelphia, where she had been detained for several days by ice in the harbor. She was loaded in less than five days, and sailed this morning from Norfolk direct for Liverpool. Her cargo of consignment from Norfolk consisted of 1,583 bales of cotton, 1,850 bushels corn, 77 bags peanuts, 4 cases and 11 hhds. tobacco.

While lying at the wharf yesterday the Peruvian displayed the national ensigns of Great Britain and the United States and was gaily trimmed with signal flags. She was visited by a great number of prominent citizens of Norfolk interested in the direct trade with Europe. A full cargo remains at Norfolk for the steamer Delaware, which is expected soon from Philadelphia, and all kinds of Southern produce is arriving in large quantities for the succeeding steamers.

The gunboat Nantic has been thoroughly refitted at the Gosport Navy-yard, and will sail in a few days to join the Gulf Squadron in a two years' cruise.

A marine guard, consisting of a sergeant, two corporals and twelve men, has arrived at Norfolk from Washington, under the command of Lieut. Goodrell, for the gunboat Taconey, which will sail early next week to join the Gulf Squadron.

A heavy fog has prevailed here to-day. There have been no additional arrivals or departures since the last report.

Feb. 18.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports boarding at Cape Henry the ships Ellen Stewart and Wm. Yeo, from Cardiff, with railroad iron, and the bark Lapwing, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore. Barks Crochett and Clifton would shortly sail from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore. The steamers Hatteras and Niagara arrived at Norfolk early this morning. They were detained in New-York Harbor by heavy fog.

Spoken, &c.

Mayflower—ship, of Richmond, bound E., was seen Feb. 9, lat. 37, lon. 57.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Feb. 3, bark Mindaro, wtg.; brig Emma Eives, ldg. for New-York.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTS: We inclose Whitfield & Billups' certificate which speaks for itself.

Their safe had a severe test, falling from the second floor in the building corner of Commerce and St. Francis sts., it was exposed to an *intense heat fanned by a stiff north wind.*

The exterior shows where the iron frame-work *melted in several places*; yet the outside is not *touched*. We have it on exhibition and would like to send it to you if you so desire. Send us another nine double-door for W. & B., with Combination Lock

Very truly,

A. I. MOSES & CO.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. A. I. Moses & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Commerce-st.:

GENTLEMEN: Our "Marvin's New Patent" Safe purchased from you, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. On opening it yesterday we were pleased to find the inside "ALL RIGHT."

It is almost needless to say that we have every confidence in the Fire-proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

Very truly,

WHITFIELD & BELLUPS.

MARVIN & CO'S ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES

Are now considered the

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT THEY RECEIVED ONLY TRIFLING DAMAGE FROM THE FIRE THIS MORNING. THEIR STOCK IS IN PERFECT ORDER, AND THE BUSINESS WILL CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

No. 350 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 12, 1867.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,

NOS. 88 AND 90 LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ALL NEW GOODS.

Mr. ALFRED KAYNE retires from the firm from this date, by mutual consent.

FEB. 18, 1867.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,

Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

CUT GOBLETS—GOOD ARTICLE—$2 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE—$3 00 per dozen, at HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES—$1 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—130 pieces, $30, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS—44 PIECES—$7 00, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—24 pieces—$2, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 181, Feb. 18, 1867.

44, 70, 33, 67, 69, 73, 47, 43, 74, 71, 45, 60, 36.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 182, Feb. 18, 1867.

14, 23, 8, 3, 68, 71, 57, 66, 11, 74, 2, 61.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 105, Feb. 18, 1867.

39, 5, 68, 15, 13, 41, 35, 74, 26, 40, 32, 34, 67.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 106, Feb. 18, 1867.

64, 47, 43, 27, 13, 24, 9, 50, 18, 65, 44, 36.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

READINGS.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER, AT MORRISANIA, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.